Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 179 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkoline" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,030,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,06,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£21,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 8,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and XED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE

FREE OF COST
POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.
A scheme for the FREE PRESENTATION OF POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATE:
CONDITIONS.
(i) The first premiums on life assurance proposals accepted by the BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., will be entitled to a rebate of 33 1/3 per cent., which rebate will be handed over to the Assured invested in Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates, free-of-cost.
(ii) The applications for assurance should reach the Head Office direct from the applicants.
(iii) The first premium, to secure the best advantage should be annual. Premiums can also be half-yearly, quarterly or monthly for which the Company will not levy any extra charges.
(iv) Applications should be for Rs. 5,000 maximum and Rs. 1,000 minimum, and, the systems selected, Whole Life, Limited Payments and Endowment and Double Endowment Policies.
N.B.—Intending applicants are requested to take advantage of the scheme before Government closes issue of these certificates.
For further particulars apply to
RASTAM P. KAPADIA,
Secretary.
Britannia Life Office,
35, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
924

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Expert HINDOO TAXI DRIVERS sharp, knowing English, and mechanics with testimonials. Apply Box No. 621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 949

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Vadia State. Pay Rs. 35—60. Retired man preferred. Apply C. M. O. JETPUR (Kathiawar). 929

WANTED—A CLERK, having thorough knowledge of English and experience of Custom, Bank, Docks, etc., VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3. 950

WANTED—For a local Mill, an experienced STORE-KEEPER and one GUJARATI BOOK-KEEPER, having experience of Mill line. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of our Ginning Factory having Marshall's compound trip gear engine. One specially experienced in repair work need only apply. Pay according to qualifications. PYARE LAL, Manager, Cotton Ginning Co., Ld., Khanna Distt., Ludhiana. 943

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for Stores Department in Important Engineering concern in Bombay. Only men with thorough knowledge of routine need apply with copies of testimonials, details of experience and salary expected to Box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 947

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Also wanted provisionally a GRADUATE (honours) knowing Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 70. Service pensionable, D. K. GUPTE, Head Master, High School, Nandod, Rajpipla State. 903

WANTED for the Zanzibar Maternity Association, Zanzibar, one qualified Midwife on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem with free furnished quarters, etc. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates and diploma to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 928

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK by a Firm of Solicitors. Apply stating terms to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 954

WANTED—A DOCTOR, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. Indian University as a Sanitary and Port Health Officer, for Bahrein, Persian Gulf. One having some experience of Municipal Work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 300 with private practice according to qualifications with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

WANTED—SHOEING-SMITHS on Rs. 25 and 15 p. m. with free quarters. Any one, irrespective of caste, may apply immediately to the undersigned. The man applying for the first post should be a retired Farrier and Shoeing-smith of any Indian Cavalry and well up in hot shoeing. Also one FIREMAN on Rs. 15 p. m. J. FAHEY, Buggikhana Kamdar, Baroda. 986

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—CAPITALIST to invest fifty to seventy-five thousand rupees in cloth business. Best profit guaranteed. Apply Box No. 628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974

WANTED—Permanent AGENTS to sell Tobacco (leaves) at Aden and Alexandria on commission. Apply with references stating terms to THE INDIAN TOBACCO EXPORT SYNDICATE, Amritsar. 973

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 2,000 on personal security of 2 gentlemen from respectable family and ten years old Life Insurance, Policy of Rs. 3,000. Interest 1 per cent. per month. Apply Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 977

WANTED by the Swadesh Hitkarak Co., Contractors, State Mills, Indore, the following Mill Machinery. Second-hand or new, good and in working order:—Drawing Frames 2 Sets with 3 heads and six deliveries. Slubbing Frames 2 of 74 Spindles each. Intermediate Frames 3 of 128 Spindles each. Roving Frames 6 of 164 Spindles each. Offers solicited. 941

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BYCYCLE, good as new. Apply BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Lamington Road, near Grant Road Station. 976

FOR SALE—One ELECTRIC MOTOR, complete 260 H. P. Price Rs. 60,000. Apply Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 988

FOR SALE—One BOWL CALENDER MACHINE complete. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay, 8. 939B

ANIMALS FOR SALE—One full grown LIONESS and three CUBS, six months old, ten OSTRICH CHICKS, about six months old. Apply SUPERINTENDENT State Gardens, Baroda. 888

FOR SALE—Two Babcock and Willcox Boiler, n. h. p. 24, 160 lbs. Bombay delivery. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay, 8 939A

FOR SALE—Ten horse power portable ENGINE with boiler by Marshall, One Ton Ice Machine, West's Patent, Ether Process, incomplete. Apply Box No. 626, Bombay Chronicle." 962

FOR SALE—Two DYNAMOS, one Dynamo Combine Steam Engine 110 volt., 250 Amps, 500 Rvss, one Dynamo 110 volt., 200 Amps, 450 Rvss. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay 8. 939C

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
MADRAS.
747

TO BE LET.

HOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory, Hotel, or School, Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17 Humam Street. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF MACHINERY including Engine, Boiler Shafting, Disentegrator, Pulverizer, Press, and Filter press, suitable for the manufacture of Porcelain Tiles is for sale. For full particulars appy to,—

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.
The Eureka Porcelain Works, Ld.,
(in liquidation).
Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
942

NOTICE.

THE contract for Aval bark of the Idar State for the year 1918-19 will be given away by auction at Himatnagar on 1st August, 1918, at 9 o'clock a.m. Intending contractors should apply in person to the Revenue Officer of the State on that date. The terms can be ascertained at the time of auction.

By Order, MEHKMA KHAS, Idar State.

FOR SALE.

THE Gwalior State Workshops have for disposal a large quantity of best Mahogany and Oak wood in logs and planks. Persons desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the Manager.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.
919

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th August 1918, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from Mr. Mahomedally Mamoojee and Mr. Abdultayeb Surrufally—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. Surrufally Mamoojee.

2. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

3. Letter from Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Schools Committee.—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning the payment to him of the maximum salary of his post.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters:—

4. Forwarding excerpts from the Trusfees' proceedings.

5. Forwarding a notification relating to the Kolbhatwadi Improvement Scheme.

6. Forwarding a supplementary budget estimate for 1918-19.

7. (a) Appointment of an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal; (b) Notice of motion from the Honourable Sir Dinsha E. Wacha, Kt., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For re-appointing Mr. W. A. Chambers to be Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal for a further period of one year.

8. Letter from the Acting Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1919.

9. Notice from the Collector of Bombay—Regarding the payment of arrears of rent in respect of a Government property at the junction of Grant Road and Trimbuk Parsharam Street.

10. Letter from Mr. Kaikhusru K. Master and others—Regarding nuisance caused by certain stables at the back of their residence in Wadia Street, Tardeo.

11. Letter from Mr. Sadanand Khanderao Parelkar—Regarding nuisance caused by bullocks being kept in an open space at Parel Tank Road.

12. Letter from Mr. D. F. Cama and others—Regarding nuisance caused by the dumping of refuse in the storm water reservoir at Mahalaxmi.

13. Letter from Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Regarding the condition of Ghelabhoy and Mahomedan Streets.

14. Letter from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram—Regarding the condition of the surroundings of Kikabhoy Building, Sankli Street.

15. Letter from Mr. P. N. Engineer—Regarding the storage of sandalwood on the ground floors of certain houses at Dhobi Talao.

16. Letter from Mr. Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy—Regarding a drinking fountain erected by the late Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy at Parel Road.

17. Letter from Dr. Abraham E. Shellim—Regarding the desirability of providing ambulances at different places in the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,764 to supplement the grants for certain drainage works.

19. Forwarding a letter from the Schools Committee regarding the extension of privilege leave granted to their Secretary Mr. D. G. Padhye and the continuance of the acting arrangement during Mr. Padhye's absence.

20. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,500 to supplement the grant for stores, etc., required for the Market Department.

21. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding their proposal for erecting a milch-cattle stable at Sion, Messrs. Sanghani & Co., Architects and Engineers, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

22. Forwarding for information their Resolution approving of a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., for supplying canvas hose.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 83,200 to supplement certain budget grants for the Market Department.

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,305 to meet the cost of certain land at Naigaum Tank Road acquired from the City Improvement Trust.

25. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed Khatri, regarding a Municipal requisition for covering the tubs and tanks used in their client's dye works at Vadala, Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, be informed that orders have been issued for the cases against their client being withdrawn.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,687-2-5 to supplement the budget provision for the year 1918-19 for contribution to the City Improvement Trust.

27. Recommending that a letter from the Chairman, Residents' Association, Kurla, regarding the rate charged by the Kurla Municipality for the supply of water to the residents of Kurla, be recorded.

28. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 for purchasing new specimens for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

29. Forwarding for information their resolution sanctioning a variation in the schedule of the staff of the Health Department.

30. Recommending sanction to the Acworth Leper Asylum being paid at the rate of Rs. 16 per head per month for the maintenance of lepers who have been in Bombay for over five years, and to a grant of Rs. 9,000 being made to supplement the Budget provision for the Asylum.

31. Recommending that a letter from Mr. P. K. Nair, regarding the condition of 'Soliman Square' near the Railway Hotel Chirni Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

32. Recommending sanction to the cost, estimated at Rs. 919, of reconstructing the culvert under the road leading to the skinning ground at Kurla being met from the grant sanctioned for the work of erecting a screen round the skinning ground at Chembur.

33. Government Letter—Forwarding copy of a Press Note containing the modified orders of Government regarding the medium of instruction in primary schools for Muhammadans.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

34. Forwarding Government Order regarding the lease of a plot of land at Bapty Road.

35. Forwarding joint opinion of Counsel the Honourable the Advocate-General and Mr. Campbell on the interpretation of Section 140 of the Municipal Act.

36. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 101-1-8 being paid to a muccadum of the Health Department.

37. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 210 being paid to a driver at the Paltan Road sterilizer.

38. Forwarding a copy of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in connection with the acquisition of a property belonging to Messrs. Narma Brothers for the construction of an overbridge at Elphinstone Road.

39. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and the Maratha Hospitals.

40. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1918.

41. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

42. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

43. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

44. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

45. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

46. Requesting sanction to a portion of Sewri Cemetery Road being lowered as proposed.

47. Requesting sanction to overhead electric wires being erected and underground cables being laid for supplying electric light to military buildings at Colaba.

Notices of motions:—

48. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining certain particulars in connection with the disinfecting operations of the Health Department.

49. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps for preventing the accumulation of water opposite the Fergusson Road Municipal Boys' School.

50. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For obtaining a list of cases of revised regular lines of streets sanctioned by the Corporation during the last ten years with certain particulars.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

51. Requesting that Sewri may be determined as an area in which private markets may be permitted.

52. Requesting sanction to a clause in the agreement to be made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for laying a double line of railway across Dockyard Road being modified as suggested in the letter.

Notices of motions:—

53—54. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(53) For obtaining a report as to the advisability of acquiring the portion of land which forms a curve near the junction of Golanji Hill Road and Parel Tank Road; and (54) for obtaining a report as to the desirability of constructing a pucca open channel drain in lieu of the roadside open drain at Bhoiwadi, Parel.

55—57. From Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee—(55) For obtaining a report regarding the condition of Samuel Street and Pydhoni Road; (56) for expediting the work of lowering the surface of a portion of Musjid Bunder Road; (57) for obtaining a report regarding the provision of privy accomodation at the Port Trust grain godowns at Mandvi.

58—60 Letters from the Municipal Secretary—(58) Reporting that Mr. Jehangir B. Petit has been nominated by the elected Councillors of G Ward to be an additional member of the Committee regarding the location of licensed liquor shops; (59) Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; and (60) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Commitees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation:—

61. Regarding the question of water connections being continued to be given beyond the limits of the City and the application of the Salsette Chemical Company for the supply of water to a chemical factory proposed to be erected at Vikroli.

62. Regarding the distribution of water in the different wards of the City.

63. Regarding the proposed amendments of sections 302, 303 and 304 of the Municipal Act.

64. Regarding the draft rules for the conduct of the election of the President by ballot.

65. Regarding the license proposed to be granted by Government to the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd., for the supply to the public of electrical energy.

66. Regarding the scheme for the development of Mahim and the question of the application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim.

67. Report of the Councillors deputed to wait upon Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in connection with the offer of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction and maintenance of Maternity Homes in Bombay.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay 27th July 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Continued.)

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By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay 27th July 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LICENSE, 1918.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the President of the Bandra Municipality has submitted to Government in the Public Works Department an application for a license for the supply of energy under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in pursuance of the resolution No. 1, dated 1st July, 1918, under this Office No. 1379, dated 27th July, 1918, an advance copy of which was submitted to Government through the proper channel under this Office No. 1178, dated 6th July, 1918. The draft license is printed as accompaniment to this notice.

2. Copies of the map, accompanying the draft license, have been deposited with the President, District Local Board, Thana, and Chairman, Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, for public inspection. A sufficient number of copies of the draft license have also been furnished to these officers with a view to supply them to all persons applying for the same at a price of annas twelve per copy. Copies of the draft license will be available in the Municipal Office, Bandra.

3. Every Local authority, company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to the application to the Local Government may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department within three months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

RAJARAM TUKARAM,
President.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 27th July, 1918.

DRAFT.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1918.

LICENSE for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to the Municipality of Bandra constituted under the provisions of Bombay Act III of 1901 carrying on business as such Local Authority at their Office on Waterfield Road, Bandra, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as the Bandra Municipal District Electric License, 1918.

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several words, terms and expresstons to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the Rules thereunder, meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings; provided, that in this license:—

(1) "The Act," shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;
(2) The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the said Municipality of Bandra or their "delegate" as defined in rule 2 (2) of the Bandra Municipal Rules, under section 46 of Bombay Act III of 1901; and their or his permitted assigns and
(3) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of the President of the said Municipality of Bandra for the time being.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

3. The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license is the whole of the area described in the first annexure, the limits of which are more particularly delineated in the deposited map. It is the Municipal District of Bandra for the time being constituted under the provisions of section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1901.

PURPOSE OF SUPPLY.

4. Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act and to the rules thereunder the licensee shall be entitled during the continuance of this license to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

EXEMPTION FROM THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

5. In pursuance of section 3 sub-section 2 clause (f) of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clauses I, II and IX of the Schedule to the Act, and the provisions of the remaining clauses so far as they relate to the issue of requisitions by the Local Authority to the licensee shall be exempted from incorporation in this license.

COMPULSORY AREA.

(1) The licensee shall within a period of three years after the commencement of the license execute works to the satisfaction of the Government, of Bombay for the purpose of supply of electric energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown on the deposited map as are mentioned in the second annexure.
Provided that if the licensee apply for a Government or non-Government Loan under the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, framed under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914) the said period of three years shall commence from the date on which the capital is borrowed from Government or in open Market.
(2) If the licensee fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1)" of this clause the license may be revoked.

BREAKING UP OF RAILWAY.

7. The licensee is hereby specially authorized within the area of supply to open and break up the soil and pavement of the Railway mentioned in the third annexure to the license.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

8. The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the fourth annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause X of the Schedule to the Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

9. At any time after the commencement of this license the licensee may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given assign this license and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee) either to (1) a company formed or to be formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India relating to companies having authority to take over this license and the said undertaking or (2) to any neighbouring Local Authority, as the case may be, and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensee under this license and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer, the rights, powers, and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the licensees shall be assigned and transferred to, and shall be exercised by, and shall attach to, such company formed or to be formed as aforesaid or to such local authority.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF SUPPLY.

The whole of Municipal district of Bandra for the time being constituted under section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1901. The limits as they stand now are delineated on the deposited map by means of a red boundary line.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

COMPULSORY AREA.

Streets or parts of streets referred to in clause 6 (1) within the limits of the Bandra Municipality.

Bazar Road.
Hill Road.—From Railway station to Chimbai Road.
Waterfield Road.
Turner Road.
Bandra Hill Road.—From Chimbai Road to Kane Road.
Byramji Jijibhai Road.
Palli Road.—From Hill Road to Palli Malla Road.
Palli Malla Road.—From Palli Road to Palli Hill Road.
Palli Hill Road.—From Palli Malla Road to the last existing Municipal lamp.

Dated.....

Signed.....

THIRD ANNEXURE

Railway, the soil and pavement of which may be broken up by the licensee.
1. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

FOURTH ANNEXURE.

MAXIMA CHARGES.

CLAUSE 1.

The term "unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand ampheres flowing under an electro-motive force of one volt during an hour.

CLAUSE 2.

When the actual quantity of energy used is measured by a meter the licensee shall be entitled to charge any consumer at the following rates:—

For any quantity not exceeding 12 units per calendar month Rs. 3 only. For any quantity exceeding twelve units per calendar month,
(a) for general supply purposes for lights, fans, heaters, &c., annas 6 per unit.
(b) for public street lighting annas 6 per unit.
(c) for power and purposes other than those specified in (a) at the rate of annas 8 per unit.

CLAUSE 3.

When no energy has been supplied to a consumer during any one calendar month the licensee shall be entitled to charge such consumer a sum not exceeding Rs. 3 in respect of that month.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

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THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the eighth day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after sub-clause VII of Clause 3 thereof, namely:—

VII(A).—To purchase or otherwise acquire or accept leases of land with or without buildings thereon suitable for dwellings for the accommodation of all or any of the persons employed by the Company, and to erect such dwellings either on any land so acquired or on any other land of the Company.

2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after sub-clause VII thereof, namely:—

VII(A).—To purchase or otherwise acquire or accept leases of land with or without buildings thereon suitable for dwellings for the accommodation of all or any of the persons employed by the Company, and to erect such dwellings either on any land so acquired or on any other land of the Company.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 18th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLANT AND MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

OFFERS are invited for purchase of all the undermentioned articles together or separately, viz:—

1. Machinery and plant for a complete Sugar factory.
2. One cart weighbridge.
3. Girders of various sizes and dimensions.
4. Second-hand corrugated iron sheets and other building materials.

The articles are lying at Kopergaum in the Ahmednagar District, where the same may be inspected on application to the undersigned.

Necessary specification and particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Written offers must be submitted to the undersigned before the 22nd day of August 1918. The parties concerned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
910 65, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAIAN MARU." having arrived from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
"Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Counsil desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order.
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918.
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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDUL HAI ALFAZLI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. KARSONDAS DHARAMSEY, all that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements bungalows and out-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahableshwar, in the District of Satara within the limits of the Malcompeth Municipality at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurement 8 Acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabout be the same a little more or less which said premises are known as "Gwaliar Lodge" and marked under Survey No. 40 and particularly described in a certain map or plan deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and which said piece of land are bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by Survey No. 76, on or towards the West by Survey No. 213, on or towards the north by Survey No. 66 and on or towards the South by Nalla and Survey No. 213 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and all his right, title and interest in the said premises under the lease bearing date the 3rd day of February, 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the vendor of the other part.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, sub-lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and as null and void.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1918.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
990 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client Mr. MEMON ABDULLA ALLANA has contracted to purchase from MEMON HABIB HAJI MOOSA, the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 2, Dean Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government ground (now formed into one) of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or newly built house hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon and situate, lying and being to the west of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Malloo Ramji and, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Sabu Sidick and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 380 and 381, New Nos. 7653 and 7654, Old Survey No. 25 and 24 and New Survey No. 4812 and 4813 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. Nos. 7435 and 7436 Street Nos. 258 and 260.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1918.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
981 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATWADEKAR, Knight, RAOJI VINAYEK JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT and Mr. SADASHIV NARAYAN DEVRUKHKAR, Executors and Trustees of the late Babaji Kashinath have contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, Chira Bazaar, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 65, 204, 127, New No. 31393, Old Survey No. 102, 101, 160 and New Survey No. 8135 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2145 and Street Nos. 306-308, and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Girgaum Road, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Fakirji Sidhwa, on or towards the North by the property of Sheikh Abdul Rakim and on or towards the South by the property of Cowasji Maneckji.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
985

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDULAL NAGINDAS MARFATIA, late of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.

KANAYALAL NAGINDAS MARFATIA, Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, now temporarily residing at Nadod being in the service of the Rajpipla State as Chief Judge .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.), W. J. HOWARD,

The 22nd day of July, 1918.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
972 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEMONJIAN'S
GENUINE JEWELLERY
WORTH HAVING!
Buy War Loan to-day
AND
Visit our Showrooms to-morrow
Art Designers of the latest fashionable Parisian Models
BY EUROPEAN EXPERTS !!!
J. LEMONJIAN & CO.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
36, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAVERBAI, widow of Thakar Narandas Damodardas and DWARKADAS NARANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax tenure admeasuring 832 square yards or thereabouts inclusive of the land set apart on the East side for a private passage registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 234, 366 and 423, Collector's New Nos. K/3901, 4112 and 4206, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1N&2/839 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F (North) Ward Nos. 7543(3), Street Nos. 1110B, Matunga Agarwada and F (North) Ward Nos. 7543(3) and 7544(1) and Street Nos. 1110 BB and 1111 Matunga Agarwada and Matunga Bhandarwada and which premises are situate at Matunga in the City of Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by private passage, on or towards the West by the property of Thaker Dharamsey Bhawan Arbham, on or towards the North by the property of Thaker Chhotalal Anandji, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Vallibai, wife of Joshi Giga Pardhan, and at present of Bhaishanker Nanabhai and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
989 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will have then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Victoria Extension Road, Mazagaon, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and ninety square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Linjee Dinshaw Pandya, on or towards the South by a foot-path and beyond it by the Victoria Extension Road aforesaid, on or towards the East and West by other portions of the property known as Narolwady all which said premises above described are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's, Old No. 99, New No. 16333, Old Survey No. 690 and New Survey No. 3710 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 4939 and 4939 and Street No. 59-60.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
879 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of RUTTONSEY KARSONDAS, widower of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant and Commission Agent .....Deceased.

HANSRAJ PREMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Moli Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, an Insurance Broker, one of the Executors named in the will of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.
(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of July, 1918.

Messrs. DHARAMSI & CO.,
987 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 CASES WOODEN REELS (EMPTY).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

62 cases Wooden Reels (empty).

AUCTION SALE OF 1 MOTOR CYCLE SIDE CAR

Under instructions from The B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the following Car:—

1 Motor Cycle (Canoelet) Side Car Mead and Deakin

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOUNT ROAD (NARILWADI), MAZAGON.

High Court.
Suit No. 1155 of 1917.

Sakinabai, wife of Lal Mahomed Khodabux ..... Plaintiff
vs.
(1) Abdul Hussan Abdul Rehman Shamna, (2) Abubaker Abdul Rehman Goolanday ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit and hearing date the 11th day of April, 1918, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mount Road (Narilwadi), outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3710) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 4924 (1)—(2) and Street No. 45—45a and bounded on the East by the house of Shahabuddin Kelatanker, on the West by the stable of Maneckji Dossabhoy, on the South by the Victoria Cross Lane and on the North by the vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their Office, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SONBHATWADY" IN THE VILLAGE OF JUVEM NEAR ANDHERI.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Auctioneers No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1022 of 1910

Laljee Shivjee and Hirjee Shivjee, a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend the said Laljee Shivjee ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) Balkrishna Harischandra, (2) Moreshwar Harischandra, (3) Narayen Moreshwar (4) Bhagwant Moreshwar, (5) Keshav Moreshwar, (6) Vishwanath Moreshwar, the last two minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Moreshwar Harischandra. ..... Defendants

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and dated the 2nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and 1 to 6 defendants in the undermentioned property on the abovementioned day and place.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Juvem near Bandra in the District of Thana Taluka Salsette of Khoti tenure and known as "Sonbhat Oart," containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 44 and Pot No. 1 assessment Rs. 100-8-0, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the Oart of Luxman, on or towards the East by the Oart of Madan Jugunnath and on or towards the West by the Oart of Narottumdas Morarjee.

The village of Juvem is approached from Ville-Parle or Andheri Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH AUGUST, 1918, AT 3 P.M. (B. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a large variety of Kerosine, Gasoline, and Electric, Wall, Table and Hanging Lamps of Well-known American Makers, Johnson's Wood Dyes, Paints, Colour Varnish, Prepared Wax and American Lubricating Oil, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 6th August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Sheth Tehiram Girdharidas, near new Small Causes Court, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, by his order and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. Roysampat the Mortgagor:—

Various kinds of kerosine and Gasoline lamps, for table, wall and hanging purposes, electric pocket and table lamps, including one complete set of 24 lamps fed by one tank.

Johnson's well-known wood dyes, paints, prepared wax, colour varnish, wood filler, crack filler, etc., etc.

2 casks American lubricating greese oil, marks K—00.

In lots to suit the customers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES LYALPUR SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

By order of The Bombay Cotton Co. and on account and risk of The Adamji Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown No. 1A, Bradbury Lines at Colaba.

34 bales Lyal Sindh American Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Vallabhdas Hirji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Monji Haridas and Co.:—

2 packages each 100 pieces White Nensookhs No. 9898 or others and 18 yards.
2 packages each 100 pieces White Nensookhs No. 98098 or others and 18 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre
Premier Theatre of the East.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The phenomenally successful play
"PEG O' MY HEART"
Staged again by popular desire.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30
The greatest war drama
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
Wednesday, AT 9-30
The modern farce
"YE GODS"
Thursday and Friday
For the first time in Bombay
'THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID"
The great melodrama from the Lyceum Theatre London.
SATURDAY AT 5 & 9-30
For the first time in Bombay
"OUT THERE"
by the author of
"PEG O' MY HEART"
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
CINEMA TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-30
Mr. E. H. DuCasse, presents
The 5-part Metro Wonder-Play
"VANITY"
featuring the beautiful
MISS EMMY WEHLEN
A Comic and the Pathe Gazette.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m
Special War Loan Performance
WAR LOAN FILM
WAR LOAN FILM
WAR LOAN FILM
Specially taken to bring before Bombay the ghastly difference between the Hun Ravaged Country of Fair France and Peaceful Bombay.
Scenes of WAR SCARRED RHEIMS
Scenes of PROSPEROUS BOMBAY
ARE YOU IN THE CROWD?
In addition well-known public men will preside
Rustom D.N. Wadia, Esq. M.A.
Barrister-at-Law
AND
E. H. Bryning, Esq.
will deliver a
4 MINUTE SPEECH
in connection with Bombay's Great Effort
WAR BOND PRIZE !!
Every ticket purchased for this performance will stand the chance of winning a Rs. 50 War Bond.
SO ROLL UP
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A DRAMA OF INTENSE HEART INTEREST
THRILLING WITH EMOTION
The Torment
The Torment
A TALE OF
TWO POETIC SOULS
Together with a Full Programme.
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-30 ONLY TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
MISS EILEEN GRACE
The pleasing Soubrette in a repertoire of UP-TO-DATE SONGS and SPECIALITY DANCES
MISS NORAH MOORE
Primedonna
C. MORRIS
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
And
Our Cinema this week
Is the best Showing in Town
HANDS FROM THE SHADOW
5-part French Drama—Colored
HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Topical
Lupin Comedy and Dancing extraordinary.
NEXT THURSDAY 1st AUGUST
5-Part Drama
THE SUNSHINE SHADOWS

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST THREE EPISODES OF
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
13th Episode "Over the Falls"
14th " "The Tower of Death"
15th " "The Seventh Pearl"
THE COURSE OF AULINE
Pathe-Colour Scenic
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT FOR
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
The greatest serial yet featuring Doris Kenyon and Sheldon Lewis.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5, p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

NEW ENTERPRISE OF THE
NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA
MANAGEMENT
AMERICAN CINEMA!
AMERICAN CINEMA!
AMERICAN CINEMA!
"MACISTE ALPINO"
10,000 Feet Long.
The Modern Hercules of the World
The New Proprietors have introduced Radical changes on the most Improved Style.
OUR PROGRAMME
Commences from Friday 26th July
When the World-renwned Film
Maciste Alpino will be Screened—10,000 ft long.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee at 5-15
and
Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)
From Saturday 3rd August
GRAND SERIAL—"GREY GHOST"

THE SECOND INSTALMENT.
MOST ASTOUNDING EVENTS
Thrilling and Enthralling Scenes
Plot developing in
THE SECOND INSTALMENT OF
"THE BROKEN COIN"
from Saturday. 27th July.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FIRST OF THE MUTUAL-CHAPLIN COMEDIES

Charlie Chaplin

AS

"THE COUNT"

"The Count" featuring Chaplin whose income with this Company is now £4,000 a week.

FIRST TIME ON THE EMPIRE SCREEN.

MARY MILES MINTER.

THE LATEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL GIRL STAR IN A CHARMING COMEDY DRAMA

"ENVIRONMENT"

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR MORE OF THIS CHARMING ACTRESS'S FILM.

Immensely Popular !

Howsoever much the misguided man may neglect his loyal and loving wife, one fact stands undisputed to-day, that

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

is the most ardently cared-for person with the Cinema-going Public.

The Great Pathe Serial (30,000 feet.)

had an unprecedented draw on Saturday last at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

It is a Charming Society Drama of Love and Passion, Faith and Frailty, Valour and Vanity.

Three Episodes this Week—6,000 feet.

Gaumont Graphic and a Comedy in the Programme,

Nightly four Shows: 5-30; 7-0; and 8-45; 10-15 p.m, (S.T.).

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE AMAZING PATRIOTIC SERIAL

The Red Ace

WITH

MARIE WALCAMP

Dropped From The Clouds.—a comedy drama in two parts narrating the adventures of Cowboys in a Turkish harem.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE—Very Amusing and Instructive.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-Night Monday, 29th at 9-30 p. m.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Tuesday, 30th & Wednesday, 31st at 9-30.

The bright and breezy sparkling comedy

"THE BOOMERANG"

Thursday, 1st and Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9 30

The Great Play of the Canadian North-West

"TIGER ROSE"

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.

"The Secret Kingdom"

THE SUPERB SERIAL OF ROMANTIC ADVENTURE—(45,000 FEET).

First 2 Episodes this week—6,000 Feet.

It is a Serial Story equally as positive in its beauty, charm and romance as any that has preceded it, plus the fact that the entire mystery is cleared up at end, and you are absolutely satisfied that you have seen the most dramatic, beautiful and inspiring serial ever produced.

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A COMIC IN THE PROGRAMME.

Three Shows Nightly: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

TO EVERYONE

who will drop us a post card we will send free a copy of our

"KAM SHASTRA"

or a Quide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in any Oriental Language

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

86-16—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Spg. Navgn. Co. Ld. v. Nawab Syed Mahomed Alli Husain Khan, Sham M & H.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow and ors a firm, Judah & S, Smetham B & Co., Part heard, 25-7-18.

20-18—Little and Co., Shantaram Balkrishna and anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar and anr, Amin and D, Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

928-10—Payne & Co. B N Tang v Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Sham Korebai widow, Mehta D & L.

345-17—Crawford B & Co., Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji v. Ali Saheb Mahomed Essack & anr, Khambatta & Co.

1060-17—Craigie B & Co., The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. S Naran & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal Bapuji v. Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T & Co.

831-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

470-17—Motichand & D, Ratansey Devkaram v. Messrs Nanu N Bharucha & Co. a firm, Daphtary F & D, Part heard, 26-7-18.

CHAMBER MATTER ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

In Re Indian Arb. Act IX of 1899—Tyabji D Co., Madhowdas Khushaldas a firm Petrs. v. Gokaldas Haridas a firm, Respondents, Pandia & Co., Notice d. 22-6-18.

LONG CAUSES.

362-17—Edg G W & Co., Bai Jivibai widow v. Lalji Morarji & ors, Sham M & H.

1230-17—Edgelow G W and Co. Maneckbai v Jalram Jaloji Ghansalee and ors. Pandia and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1345-17—Ardeshir H D and Co., Dr. Parbhudas Gokaldas and anr v. Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G and B.

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narayen and ors v. Schroder Smidt and Co., Ld., Little and Co.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Maneck D and Co.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 27.

The monsoon has strengthened slightly in the Peninsula and depression is forming over the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa and Malabar, and local in Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and north Malras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, three inches; Tavoy, four; Moulmein, six; Cuttack, Chaibassa, one; Sambalpur, one and a half; Jhansi, Ludhiana, Parachinar and Saugor, a half; Nagpur, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Kodaikanal, one; Marmagoa, four, and Nagapatam, one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Deccan and Lower Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th July 1918:

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.768 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.794 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 "
Minimum do do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	212 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.08 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.03 "
Do. do. year	27.31 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 27th July 1918	0 05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	27	m	1 13	28	0	27	m	7 8	15	8
			1 46a	29	5			7 52a	16	1
Sun.	28	m	2 1	27	10	28	m	7 52	16	7
			2 19a	28	9			8 35a	16	1
Mon.	29	m	2 52	27	4	29	m	8 40	17	10
			3 1a	27	11			9 28a	16	4
Tues.	30	m	3 51	26	8	30	m	9 26	16	8
			3 49a	26	11			10 21a	16	8
Wed.	31	m	5 2	26	1	31	m	10 53	20	5
	Aug.		4 46a	25	10	Aug.		11 32a	17	0
Thur.	1	m	6 24	25	10	1.				
			5 5a	26	1			0 30a	21	0
Fri.	2	m	7 52	26	2	2	m	0 47	17	1
			7 12a	24	8			2 0a	20	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset
July 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
" 29 (Monday)	6h. 15m.	7h 16m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	6h. 15m.	7h 15m.
" 31 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
" 1 (Thursday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
Aug. 2 (Friday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	9h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d	6h.	48.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 27th July, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is overcast at Multan; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Temperature is above the average in the east Punjab; but has fallen and is now below normal in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.44in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.12in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature is largely above normal; night temperature is in slight excess locally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Karachi. Humidity continues below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in the eastern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal nearly everywhere; night temperature is in slight excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Nagpur has had 0.93in., Saugor 0.39in., Raipur 0.30in. and Chanda 0.10in. Cloud has increased and skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below the average and day temperature in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature is also locally above normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been heavy in the central districts; Ratnagiri has had 1.05in. and Mormugao 4.27in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in excess at Karwar, but has fallen elsewhere and is now below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad reports 0.34in., Hyderabad 0.26in. and Sholapur 0.11in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan; elsewhere cloud has increased and is now moderate to heavy. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average generally.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and south-east Madras. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula; and in the Konkan rainfall has been locally heavy. Cloud has increased generally in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and conditions are on the whole more favourable for rain in these areas.

An extension of rain appears probable in the southern half of the Peninsula, and a decrease in the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th July, 1918, was 29.968 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 22nd.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" "	Sales of East Indian		"
" "	Imports		6,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			22.01
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis spot			29.98
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		July	28.72
		Oct.	25.41
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Jan.	24.54
		July	28.05
		Oct.	24.33

Liverpool, July 23rd.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool		1,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" "	Sales of East Indian		250
" "	Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value			21.85
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis			29.98
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		July	28.25
		Oct.	25.32
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Jan.	24.43
		July	27.50
		Oct.	24.29

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	22.02
Aug.	20.73
Sept.	19.83
Oct.	19.33
Nov.	19.00

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.76

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, July 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	22.23
Aug	20.98
Sept.	20.10
Oct.	19.61
Nov.	19.32

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.90

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	22.21
Aug.	20.80
Sept.	20.00
Oct.	19.51
Nov.	19.24

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.86

Liverpool, July 23rd.

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
July	22.00
Aug.	20.66
Sept.	19.76
Oct.	19.33
Nov.	19.09

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.40

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	29.80

Liverpool, July 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July.	29.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

M.G.	Bengal Good	15.71
"	" Fully Good	16.46
"	" Fine	16.90
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	17.80
"	" " Fully Good	18.41
"	" " Fine	18.91
"	Broach Good	20.74
"	" Fully Good	20.99
"	" Fine	21.24
"	Scinde Good	15.74
"	" Fully Good	16.47
"	" Fine	16.9

Liverpool, July 23rd.

M.G.	Bengal Good	15.55
"	" Fully Good	16.30
"	" Fine	16.80
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	17.50
"	" " Fully Good	18.25
"	" " Fine	18.75
"	Broach Good	20.58
"	" Fully Good	20.83
"	" Fine	21.08
"	Scinde Good	15.56
"	" Fully Good	16.31
"	" Fine	16.81

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, July 23rd.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
15,37,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	59,58,000
35,16,000	" "	to Bombay	
9,05,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 28% { above that rate in full.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
42,000	were alloted	to Calcutta	42,000
Nil	" "	to Bombay	
Nil	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 28% { above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale: Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week: Rs. 60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 22nd

Day's	Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
"	Exports to Great Britain	16,000
"	to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York	July	26.65
"	Oct.	25.72
"	Jan.	24.86
Spot Cotton at New York		33.15
"	Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans	July	28.25
	Oct.	24.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8½
Demand Bills		4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars		99⅝

New York, July 23rd.

Day's	Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
"	Exports to Great Britain	"
"	to Continent	"
Futures at New York	July	27.10
"	Oct.	24.40
"	Jan.	23.40
Spot Cotton at New York		31.10
"	Orleans	29.65
Futures at New Orleans	July	27.08
	Oct	23.39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8½
Demand Bills		4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars		99⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	67½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, July 23rd

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	58
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 22nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88⅞
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New.	£94

London, July 23rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88⅞
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New	£94⅛

LINSEED CROP.

London, July 22nd.

Linseed Argentive official Crop is Estimated at 562,500 tones.

The Export Surplus is 410,000 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 22nd.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Value	2/2½
Tone:—Very Dull.	

London, July 23rd.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/3 to 14
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/3 to 16
Tone:—Weak Tendency.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers Paid	2/2½
Tone—Easy Tendency.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 27.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 776. The Marwadi bazaar opened firmer at Rs. 783½ and immediately advanced to Rs. 787, gradually improving later on to Rs. 795 on general buying. On this quick advance there was some profit taking, and the rate dropped to Rs. 790. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 798 and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been firm with a fair demand. Prices are higher particularly for stapled styles.

The rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were open this afternoon and rates were quoted unchanged from the 25th instant.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	September	Rs.	815
Good Sawginned Dharwar	Aug.-Sept.	"	780
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	820
" " Westerns	"	"	803

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

Bazar closed, 818.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27TH JULY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals					
Sawginned Dharwar					
M.G. Westerns					
M.G. Coompta					
M.G. Bagalkot					
M.G. Kadi Viramgams					
M.G. Anjar					
M.G. Mundra					
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan					
Laktar Ginned					
M.G. Athni Miraj					
M.G. Broach					

Rates unchanged from 25th inst.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 26th July 1918.

Cotton	4 666 bales
Wheat	9 431 cwts
Linseed	10,174 "
Rape, &c	434 "
Gingellyseed	237 "
Poppyseed	37 "
Groundnuts	379 "
Castorseed	16,590 "
Rice	11 299 "
Myrabollams	2 996 "
Cottonseed	803 "
Mowrazeed	Nil
Gram	4 539 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	942 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 27th, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-lbs.	0 0 0	8 1 0
" " Cawnpore 70-lbs.	0 0 0	8 1 0
" Karachi Bangle	0 0 0	8 0 0

Your Baby's Smile

WHEN, for the first time, your Baby lay and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heaven itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you *know* breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure, fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form as suitable for easy assimilation by Baby as is Mother's milk itself.

And Glaxo has one other great point in these days of hurry and strife—it is easy to prepare. Just add boiling water—that is all you have to do.

Glaxo

Builds Bonnie Babies

Local Office:
166-170, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IN BOMBAY and its suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India.)

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.

Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

Canvass of all classes

High class Packings

Steam-proof Rubber Sheets

Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at Competitive Prices. Best Opportunity for Small Investors. Highest Efficiency—Promptest Service. Our "Money-back" Guarantee helps all. Enquiries Solicited.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

530

Rapeseed, Brown Delhi			7	12	0	0	0
" Cawnpore			7	11	0	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore			8	0	0	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold			8	7	0	8	13
" Thin			8	0	0	8	6
Teelseed, White 85.18			8	0	0		
" Gujar 75.26							
" Gujar 50.56							
" Black							
Poppyseed, White			4	0	0	11	8
Groundnut:			5	0	0		
Mowrazeed			5	0	0		
Barley			3	8	0		
Castorseed			0	0	0	15	0

Forwards:	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Sept.	0	7	3
Linseed May	10	3	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	13	3
Wheat April-May	8	3	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 27th, 1918.

	Rate per lb: Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1—2—8
Shapurji No. 16	1—2—8
Simplex No. 16	1—2—5
Edward No. 19	1—2—3
Light House No. 60.	0—15—14

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27th 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic		1	5 15½
" Demand		1	6 1
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s		1	6 7
Fcs. Demand			202
American Dollars			279
Hongkong			222½
Shanghai			216½
Japan			144
Singapore			155

Market steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

War Loan Performance, Excelsior Theatre, at 6-30.

TUESDAY, July 30.

Bombay Natural History Society. "At Home" of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30
Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior Frawley Co., at 5-30 and Cinema at 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-15 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 —
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express — ...	12 30	16 —
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 —
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

WOODFALL—At the St. George's Hospital under Operation Eric, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kamsika Woodfall, aged 17. Funeral to leave residence, No. 5 Causeway next to Leopold and Co., and 5 p.m. reach-Sewri, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th August.

PANDEY ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYA SAGAR DAY.

The death anniversary of Pandit I. C. Vidyasagar, the great Bengali social reformer, will be celebrated in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. to-day, Messrs. S. C. Bannerji, Chatrabhuj and Ramanujam will address the meeting.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Capt. F. C. Annesley, officiating commandant.

Saturday, July 27.

Monday, 29th.—7 a.m. Riding School.

Tuesday, 30th—7 a.m. Troop Drill, Fort Troops, Churchgate. Rifles will be carried. 6 p.m. Sword Exercise, Volunteer Club.

Wednesday, 31st.—7 a.m. Riding School, Fort.

Thursday, 1st.—7 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club. Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Kay. 6-45 a.m. Musketry Class, Salsette Troops, Pali Hill Golf Club. Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Hewlett.

Friday, 2nd.—7 a.m. Riding School, Fort. 6 p.m. Lecture on Reconnaisance by Lt. R. A. Spence, at the Volunteer Club.

Saturday, 3rd.—4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant,
4th Bombay Light Horse.

NOTICE.

A Shooting Match has been arranged between the 4th (Bombay) Group Garrison Artillery, I.D.F. and the Bombay Light Horse to take place at Colaba on Saturday, August 3rd at 4-30 p.m. Teams eight a side. The Artillery Rifle Association will be At Home on the occasion to Members of the Bombay Light Horse and ladies are invited.

The Gymkhana Mounted Sports will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan every Wednesday afternoon, commencing 31st instant. Members of the Bombay Light Horse are invited to compete. Practices will be held on Monday morning.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The market generally was rather quiet without any special feature of interest. There was very little outside support and considering the absence of buyers prices of jute mill shares were on the whole fairly well maintained. There was only a small business reported in coals and in the Miscellaneous section there was a smart demand on Bengal Brass, which put these shares up to Rs. 39 8. Great India Phosphates, Indian Iron and Steel and Kumardhubi Engineering were firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 20-4, and 20-12, Borrea 27, 27-4, 27-8; Burra Dhomo 12-12, 13; Reliance (ord) 48.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 613; Anglo India (ord) 291, 292-8, 293-8; Alliance (ord) 665, 670, 673-8; Auckland (ord) 393; Belvedere (ord) 670, 672; Caledonian 600, 603-8 to 610; Delta (ord) 640, 642; Fort Gloster (ord) 801, 805, 809-9; Gourepore (ord) 1,023; Gondalpara (ord) 1,000, 1,005-8; Hooghly (ord) 125 to 110; Kamarhatty (ord) 775 to 781, 774; Kanknarrah (ord) 845, 855; Kelvin (ord) 860; Khardah (ord) 485, 487; Lawrence (ord) 670, 675, 678, 681-8; Lansdowne (ord) 421, 425; Lothian 330, 342; Naihati (ord) 722; Northbrook (ord) 70-8; Reliance (ord) 45-8 to 46-12; Soorah (ord) 285.

Tea:—Rydak 179, 180.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 39-8, 40, 40-4; Bengal Brass 36-4 to 39-4, 37, 36-4; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton (ord) 133; Britania Biscuits 15-4; Buxa Timber Trading 15-4, 15-8; Carew and Co. 105; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 136; Great Indian Phosphate 23 p.; Indian Iron and Steel 2, 2-8 p; Indian Galvanizing 11 p; Kalyanpur Lime 17-12; Kumardhubi Engineering (ord) 53-8, 54; Port Shipping 21 to 21-12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-12 to 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to 67-8.

BOMBAY GYM. VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

GAME RESULTS IN A "TIE."

The second day's play in the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana, which continued on the Bombay Esplanade yesterday, was very exciting. Overnight the visitors had made a total of 254, to which the home team yesterday replied by making 255. The Poona Gymkhana, then going in to bat a second time, had made 74 for 4 wickets, when Spicer, the visitors' captain, very sportingly declared his side's innings closed. This left the Bombay Gymkhana with the task of making 74 runs to win within a limited space of time, and they made a gallant attempt to knock up the necessary number of runs and it very nearly succeeded. Carrol and McCormack strove very hard to secure a definite result but the side wanted one run more to win, when stumps were drawn and the game resulted in a tie.

The outstanding feature of the two-days' play was Lt. A. F. Weigall's splendid innings of 114. Going in first, he batted over two hours and a half for his 114 and during all that time he gave no semblance of a chance. Opening cautiously, he subsequently hit all round the wicket with vigour and decision, making quite a number of very pretty strokes. He showed himself to be in great form and he richly deserved the ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion after his splendid innings, which included no less than eleven 4's and nine 3's. Powell who retired through indisposition, when he had made 51, played the next best innings on the Bombay side. He was let off twice first at 26 and subsequently at 34, but apart from that he played fine game, hitting very hard at cover-point. Carrol did not stay at wicket long but he made his 22 by fine cricket. He also played a fine innings in the Bombay Gymkhana's second venture, when he made 45.

Weigall and Carrol gave their side a fine start by putting on 62 for the first wicket and subsequently Weigall and Powell made a remarkable stand, which added 113 runs for the fourth wicket. This placed the home team in a strong position and it looked as if they would lead by at least a hundred runs on the first innings. But 28 runs later Powell retired through indisposition and thereafter a rot set in the last five wickets, making only 26 runs.

Nicholson batted well for his 37 in the Poona team's second innings, while Coombs again showed fine form, making 13 not out when the innings was declared closed.

Lushington carried off the bowling honours of the day by capturing 5 wickets for 29 runs. The next best analysis yesterday was secured by Adams, who took 3 wickets for 29 runs.

The scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Col. Seton Browne c Edwardes b Adams ...	2
Major C. J. R. Turner c Porritt b Heath ...	29
Col. W. N. Lushington c and b McCormack	18
Capt. G. J. V. Weigall c Carrol b Adams ...	26
A. S. Simpson c Adams b Porritt ...	16
N. Spicer (Capt.) c Adams b Geoghegan ...	37
E. E. Coombs b Geoghegan ...	56
Capt. E. Morgan run out ...	4
Major Warden c Carrol b Geoghegan ...	33
A. H. S. Hinchcliffe b Geoghegan ...	18
Capt. A. R. Nicholson not out ...	5
Extras ...	10
Total ...	254

Second Innings.

Mr Hinchcliffe l-b-w b Adams ...	0
Capt Nicholson b Adams ...	37
Major Turner c Powell b Adams ...	10
Mr. Simpson c Edwards b Collett ...	10
Capt G J V Weigall not out ...	1
Mr Coombs not out ...	13
The rest did not bat.	
Extras ...	3
*Total (for 4 wkts.) ...	74

*Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Capt. L A F Weigall st Warden b Hinchcliffe ...	114
Carrol b Lushington ...	22
Tonkin l-b-w b Simpson ...	9
H S Collett b Simpson ...	2
S N Powell retired ...	51
J S Heath b Lushington ...	15
A H Porritt c Morgan b Nicholson ...	4
K McCormack b Lushington ...	7
J G Adams c Hinchcliffe b Lushington ...	3
Lt-Col F E Geoghegan (capt) not out ...	2
Capt G O Edwards b Lushington ...	4
Extras ...	22
Total ...	255

Second Innings.

Mr Carrol not out ...	45
Mr Heath c Lushington b Coombs ...	10
Lt-Col Geoghegan (capt.) b Morgan ...	9
Mr McCormack not out ...	9
The rest did not bat.	
Total (for 2 wkts.) ...	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Adams	21	61	5	2
Heath	15	52	2	1
McCormack	7	27	1	1
Geoghegan	14	45	1	4
Porritt	6	16	2	1
Collett	8	43	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Adams	12	29	3	3
Heath	3	13	0	0
Geoghegan	3	20	0	0
Collett	5	9	2	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Coombs	12	35	2	0
Morgan	13	34	3	0
Simpson	18	61	3	2
Nicholson	12	34	3	1
Lushington	10	29	3	5
Spicer	8	22	3	0
Hinchcliffe	3	18	0	1

Spicer bowled one "no-ball."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Simpson	5	23	0	0
Coombs	6	33	0	1
Morgan	3	14	0	1
Spicer	1	6	0	—

HINDU GYMKHANA V. PARSI GYMKHANA.

CHOTHIA AND GANPAT'S FINE PLAY.

The Parsi Gymkhana defeated the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday on the latter's ground by 2 wickets and 20 runs. The two Gymkhanas being the principle fields for selecting the Quadrangular players, the match attracted a large number of spectators, who were treated to very fine cricket by Ganpat and Chothia who scored 65 and 91 runs respectively. Ganpat played a beautiful all round game having for his credit six 4's and one overboundary; while Chothia for the Parsis was a great asset as their other players seemed to come much less to the mark. Daruwala and Rana did immense work for respective sides, having captured 5 wickets each.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Rajaram b Daruwala ...	13
Bhagwat b Vatcha ...	11
Ganpat c Khan b Elavia ...	65
Goradia (capt) b Vatcha ...	4
Vithal c Bhapoo b Daruwala ...	16
Pupala run out ...	28
Dongre b Daruwala ...	0
Shivram c Chinoy b Daruwala ...	0
C H Rana c Kanga b Daruwala ...	15
Godambe not out ...	5
M H Rana st Chinoy b Vatcha ...	1
Extras ...	12
Total ...	170

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S M Chothia c Godambe b Rana ...	91
B Sanjana l-b-w Godambe ...	27
Bhapoo b Rana ...	8
Khan b Godambe ...	1
H D Kanga b Rana ...	16
H H Wadia b Rana ...	7
M Reporter l-b-w b Rana ...	0
P Chinoy not cut ...	21
Elavia b Godambe ...	5
M B Vatcha and Daruwala did not bat	
Extras ...	14
Total ...	190

HINDU GYMKHANA v. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

SHETE'S CENTURY.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

D. K. Kapadia c and b Dalvi ...	43
J. D. Modi b Rana ...	1
Bhappu c Popala b Dalvi ...	29
Warden b Rana ...	12
Masani b Rana ...	23
Cooper stampd. Dongre ...	0
Naidu b Rajaram ...	4
Prof. Sisson (capt.) (not out) ...	1
Prof. Kanga (not out) ...	4
Nadkarni and Kokhani (not out).	
Extras ...	
Total ...	123

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN.

This match was played on Sunday on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a win for the latter by 1 wicket and 4 runs.

The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K H Contractor b Mirza ...	1
C M Ali c Balimoria b Mirza ...	11
Botewala c Divecha b Mirza ...	25
Visram b Mirza ...	9
Mirza c Bhoot b Vazifdar ...	8
Fyzie b Mirza ...	6
Bham run out ...	24
Khatkhatay c Mirza b Vazifdar ...	5
Mahomed c Divecha b Mirza ...	44
Lotia not out ...	6
Erfani c Mirza b Karanjia ...	2
Extras ...	10
Total ...	151

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

F Pavri run out ...	56
P Nalaseth b Lotia ...	3
J Divecha c Bham b Lotia ...	9
Bilimoria b Mohamed ...	9
H Vazifdar c Bham b Mohamed ...	29
H Bhoot b Khatkhatay ...	1
B Mirza st b Khatkhatay ...	26
Karanjia c Ali b Khatkhatay ...	8
Dubash run out ...	1
P Warden not out ...	0
Rest did not bat	
Extras ...	13
Total ...	155

GAUD SARASWAT C. C. V. BARONET C. C.

D. K. TELANG'S MASTERLY INNINGS.

On the maidan yesterday the Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club won a victory over the Baronet Cricket Club by 8 runs. For the winner D. K. Telang who went in to bat sixth, played a masterly innings of 53 returning to the tent not out when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:—

BARONET C. C.

M Langrana 0; M Parekh 45; K Irani 21; S Nagporewala 4; N F Davar 8; Badshah 3; J H Havewala 0; S G Kapadia 5; B Kapadia 27; Dhondy 1; S F Madan not out 3; extras 8; total 125.

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

S M Dalvi 20; R S Wagle 1; P K Telang 15; R A Wagle 19; B M Dalvi 6; D K Telang 53; Nadkarni 0; G B Pilgaonkar 7; G S Wagle 3; E K Dalvi 0; V Duvadkar 4; extras 5; total 133

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

The question of this year's venue of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament has not yet been decided. The members of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee will shortly go to Poona to discuss the question with the Poona Gymkhana. A definite decision is expected this week.

PARSI ALIEN MARRIAGE QUESTION,

MEETING POSTPONED.

In pursuance of a requisition, signed by about 8,000 members of the Parsi community, sent to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, to convene a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman for considering the question of marriages of Parsi females with alien males, a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman was held on Sunday at the Allbless Baug, Charni Road. Long before the appointed time hundreds of enthusiastic youths filled the hall to overflowing. In the meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. D. N. Patel it was unanimously resolved (as reported in our Sunday issue) not to accept the second resolution framed by the promoters of this meeting unless the following rider was added to it, to the effect that "no Parsi female, after having once gone out of the community by a marriage with an alien, could ever be re-admitted into it under any circumstances." It was soon apparent that this rider had the support of most of those present in yesterday's meeting. Dr. D. N. Patel and his co-workers had a long discussion with Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, and other Trustees present, about the addition of the rider, which the trustees could not accept, as it involved certain legal issues and which the Anjuman meeting could not decide.

After a protracted and heated discussion, it was agreed by both the parties to postpone the meeting *sine die*.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy regretted that there was no suitable accommodation for such a large gathering. He therefore proposed to adjourn the meeting, adding that proper arrangements would be made, and sufficient notice would be given for another meeting. The meeting therefore was adjourned.

NEGLECT OF B WARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write to draw the attention of the public of Bombay to an instance of gross negligence of Municipal authorities and especially of the voters of the B Ward, so that they may think carefully before promising their votes to any of their present so-called representatives who do not seem to care for the interests of the people of the Mandvi Ward.

Your readers are probably aware that Dana Bunder (Masjid Bunder Road) is considered to be a place of commercial importance. The repair of this road was taken in hand about six months ago and yet it is not completed nor is there any sign of an early completion at least before four or five months to come.

I am informed that the repair of a road in the Fort where offices of European firms are located and where aristocrats carry on their busuiness, hardly takes more than a fortnight, and roads there are repaired sometimes twice or thrice a year. In this case on one side, the repair is taken in hand, the road is dug up, no carriages can pass, and all the inconvenience that can be imagined arises out of the nuisance of road-repairing. The work does not continue from day to day. At times for days together the work is stopped, heaven knows why. Letters of complaint are written by the association to the authorities; they are occasionally answered but no attention is paid to such complaints by the authorities.

Sir, this is a grievance, not only of the Mandvi Ward, but we have innumerable instances of Municipal authorities treating with contempt the demands of the public who, they think, are not capable of making their voices heard. It is an intolerable state and I hope that you with your usual readiness to protect the interests of the public will raise your powerful voice in support.

I hope also that the voters from all wards will at least this time vote not for those who give best refreshments but for those who are capable of fighting their cause and protecting their interests in the Corporation. This at least we may expect as a result of the awakening of National consciousness by the efforts of Home Rulers,—Yours, etc.,

GORDHANDAS JAMNADAS.

Musjid Bunder Road,
Mandvi July 27

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MOSLEM STUDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I learn from the newspapers that Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar is to move a resolution in the next meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay Presidency, recommending that the interest accruing on the munificent donation of eight lakhs of rupees made by Sir Mohamed Yusaff Sodagar be utilized for the present towards paying scholarships to poor Mussalman students of various Colleges. This resolution is of such very great importance to my community that I beg to appeal through the medium of your paper to all the Hon. members of the Legislative Council—Muslims and non-Muslims alike—to support it.

It is a well-known fact that a large majority of Mussalman students are denied the benefit of higher education on account of their poverty. I know many many cases in which they have to give up the College course (in all its branches) because they are too poor to pay for it. To meet with this difficulty in some way,—however small it be—a Committee has been formed to collect money to help the poor Muslim students of Bahauddin College at Junagadh. Mr. J. Scott, the Principal of that College, is its chairman and four Mussalman gentlemen are its members. In spite of continued efforts of the Committee it has not been able to do much for the poor students. In these days of high prices every student has to spend about Rs. 20 to 25 a month on ordinary expenses of food etc., in an up-country place like Junagadh, while students living in Bombay have to spend double the amount. The parents of the class from which the majority of Mussalman students of the present day come, are quite unable to afford to pay this sum. There are over 60 Mussalman students in the Bahauddin College at present. No other College in Bombay Presidency has such a large number of them. More than half of them are poor. If they do not get the amount mentioned above, they will be compelled to leave the College or incur debt.

Under these circumstances, no better use can be made of the interest accruing from the donation of Sir Mohamed Yusoff than by spending it in giving scholarships to poor deserving Muslim College students. I hope that Members of the Council will fully realize the importance and far-reaching effects of the resolution, and will support it.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHAMED MUNSHI,
Hon. Secy. of the Committee.

Rajkote, July 26.

THE LATE SORABJI SHAPURJI

MR. GANDHI'S TRIBUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the best of Indians has just passed away in Johannesburg in the person of Sorabji Shapurji of Adajan, near Surat at the age of thirty-five. And it is my mournful duty to pay a humble tribute to a fellow-worker. Mr. Sorabji, though known to a select company of friends, was unknown to the Indian public. His work lay in South Africa. He was a prince among passive resisters. He joined their ranks when the struggle in South Africa was at its highest and when it had travelled beyond the confines of the Transvaal. When he joined the struggle, I must confess, I had my doubts about his ability to go through it. But he soon made his mark as a front rank Satyagraha. Neither he nor I ever expected that he would have to undergo a series of imprisonments amounting in all to over eighteen months with hard labour. But he went through it manfully and cheerfully. Mr. Sorabji was a small trader when he took to public life in South Africa. He had a High School education. But such as it was he made the most effective use of it in the Transvaal. During the struggle he showed a steadfastness of purpose, probity of character, coolness of temper, courage in the midst of adverse circumstances such as the best of us do not often show. There were occasions when the stoutest hearts might have broken—Sorabji never wavered.

After the struggle was closed it was my intention to send to England some one from among a band of young Indians who had proved themselves capable warriors. A friend had offered the needful funds. The choice, for a variety of reasons, fell upon Mr. Sorabji. It was a question whether, having abandoned the life of a student for over eight years, he could take to it again. He was however determined. His ambition was to become a barrister and fit himself for fuller service. To England he went. He had come in close touch with Mr. Gokhale when he was in South Africa. He came in closer touch in London. And I knew that Mr. Gokhale had the highest opinion of Mr. Sorabji's worth. He had invited him to become a member of his Society. The deceased took an active part in all the leading movements among Indians in London. He was for some time Secretary of the London Indian Society. He was the first to join the Indian Ambulance Corps that was formed in London at the inauguration of the war and served at Netley nursing the sick and the wounded. After being called to the Bar he proceeded to South Africa where he intended to practise the profession and returned to India after he had given a number of years to South Africa and found a substitute. But alas! Fate has willed it otherwise and a career full of promise had to come to an abrupt end. The deceased was only thirty-five when he died.

In all I have said above, I have hardly described the man in Sorabji. He was faithful to a degree. He was a true Parsi because he was a true Indian. He knew no distinctions of creed or caste. Love of India was a passion with him, her service an article of faith. He was indeed a rare man. He leaves a young widow to mourn his death. I am sure there are many friends of Sorabji to share her grief.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Nadiad, 27th July, 1918.

ANKOLA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your kind note on the Notified Area Committee at Ankola comes at an opportune time; for the weapon is being forged and is likely to strike. The leaders at Ankola had been interviewed by me and their arguments and their wishes can be summarised as under: (1) That it is a great injustice to tax the town Rs. 1,500 or so, to save a paltry sum of Rs. 400 or so, to the Local Board. (2) That Ankola town is in as good sanitary condition as either Karwar or Fumta each of which has a municipality. (3) If Government still think that the sanitary condi- established. The monster of a notified established. The monster of a Notified area is what they are afraid of. (4) That the people do not continue to object on the ground of taxation merely; on the other hand, they will accept a full-fledged municipality, and even the high burden of municipal taxation, provided they get the substance of local self-government, on the most approved up-to-date model. (4) That the proposal even as it stands, is under present circumstances impracticable, owing to high prices of food-stuffs, scarcity of Kerosine oil to light the streets etc. (5) That the general question of the reforms in local self-government is under the consideration of Government, and that there need be no undue haste to hurry up this measure. (6) That for all these reasons, the proposal should be postponed till after the war, or at least till the new reforms in local self-government, come to be effectually introduced.

Indeed, Sir, so great is the dissatisfaction amongst the people there, that I wonder how Government which requires at this peculiar time, the whole-hearted support of the people to war loan and recruiting, could ever think of such an unpopular proposal. A municipality has got dignity and substance, and will be thankfully accepted. Is it not an insult to the intelligence of the people, to give them a stone when they ask for bread, and at the same time to expect the whole-hearted support of the people to war loan and recruiting?

The department of local self-government in Bombay is presided over, by one chosen of the people, our sturdy Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; will he look into these things, detect the mischief and drop the proposal altogether? Here is a case to show his real statesmanship. Magnanimity in Politics is not seldom the truest wisdom.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

Bombay, July 24.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES

SECOND MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The game in the Challenge Shield competition notwithstanding, and the abnormally sultry weather, large number of sportsmen were present at the enclosures to witness the races in connection with the second meeting of the Calcutta Monsoon Races. The card was a long one consisting of seven races, two of which were over obstructions. The Ellenborough Steeplechase was reduced to a fiasco; only three started, but one of them ran out leaving the other two to contest the issue. Tarfoot's performance in the Dufferin Plate was brilliant. The pony jumped like a stag and won by eight lengths. Mr. Louvet scored double with Kitty O'Hara and Verres. Both were well-backed, although Kitty O'Hara was not the actual favourite. St. Vagrant was a great disappointment as starting as first favourite, he finished dead last. Bat Nancy O'Neil and Miss Slasher put up a creditable performance and won easily. Pomade made hacks of the field in the last race which he won anyhow.

Details:—

THE DUFFERIN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Deco's TARFOOT, 10-6, Marland ... 1
Mr. Titwillow's LITTLE ARCH, 9-9 (cd. 9-10), Williamson ... 2
Mr. Bates' MASONIC, 10-2, Williams ...
Also ran:—Lady Renard 8-10 (cd. 8-12) and Little Sim 10-10.

Betting:—Evens Tarfoot, threes Little Arch, fives Little Sim, sevens Masonic, tens the others.

The race:—Tarfoot and Little Sim were in the van only for two flights, the rest close up. Reaching Khidderpore stretch Tarfoot assumed a pretty long lead and followed by Little Arch and Masonic, the rest being nowhere. The leaders went past the post in that order 8 lengths and 3½ lengths separating them.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Time 2 mins. 55 2/5 secs.

THE SCURREY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Louvett's KITTY O'HARA, 8-1 (cd. 8-2), Vick ... 1
Mr. Singh's DIANA, 8-8, Pullin ... 2
Mr. Elliott's WOLFRAM, 8-6, Heron ... 3
Also ran:—My Ivy 9-3, Gardenia 8-12, Sunny Time 8-9, Treba 7-6 and Capricorn 7-3.

Betting:—Twos My Ivy, 5 to 2 Gardenia, threes Kitty O'Hara, fours Sunny Time, twenties the rest.

The race:—Sunny Time was left, Kitty O'Hara early took the lead followed by Wolfram and Diana, My Ivy being badly placed. The leader made every post a winning post passing 3 lengths in front of the second horse who beat the third by one length.

Time:—1 min. 2 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 49 and Rs. 83.

THE ELLENBOROUGH STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC, 11-0, Capt. Bernard ... 1
Mr. Coningham's SUMURUN, 10-8, Williamson ... 2
Also ran:—Saltikoff 9-13.

Betting:—Evens Brandichoc, twos the others.

The race:—Saltikoff, Sumurun and Brandichoc were the order till the field completed the course once round near the big tree Saltikoff ran out, Sumurun now had a slight lead from Brandichoc, but the latter coming strong in the running won by 1½ lengths.

Time:—4 mins. 11 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 24.

THE SURREY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Louvett's VERNES, 9-7, Pratt ... 1
Messrs. Donetil and Page's HIGHFIELD LADY, 8-12, Marland ... 3
Mr. Coningham's FEATHERED LIFE, 8-8, Flynn ... 3
Also ran:—Principal Girl 9-6, Careless 8-4, Paganiti 8-0, Regal Sally 8-0 (cd. 8-6).

Betting:—No price Vernes (opened at evens), threes Feathered Life, eights Highfield Lady and Principal Girl.

The race:—Feathered Life was ordered from start to finish, Vernes won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 1 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 30.

THE ROBERTS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Pratt's NANCY O'NEIL, 7-3, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 6-12, Moosamdin ... 2
Mr. Hamer's BOSS LEE, 9-0, Seastream ... 3
Also ran:—St. Vagrant 9-4.

Betting:—5 to 4 on St. Vagrant, twos Nancy O'Neil, fours Midsand, sevens Boss Lee.

The race:—St. Vagrant and Boss Lee led together in front of Midsand, Nancy O'Neil being last; near the three-furlong post St. Vagrant pattered and Nancy O'Neil coming through her field won easily by 2½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 20.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHER, 8-2, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Edwards' WHIPPOOR WILL, 8-4, Clarke ... 2
Mr. Donetil's HENRIETTE, 8-10, Marland ... 3
Also ran:—Glencairnie 8-3 (cd. 8-4), Castle Vite 9-0, Ipcad 8-3, Carpe Diem 8-7, Warders 8-7, Nareb 8-7, Don't Be Late 8-3, The Limit 7-13 (cd. 8-6), Urvashi 7-8.

Betting:—Twos Miss Slasher, fours Don't Be Late, fives Carpe Diem, sixes Glencairnie, longer prices the rest.

The race:—The Limit bolted and as he did not come under the starter's order all bets on him were declared off. When the field started on their journey Don't Be Late was in lead, Whippoor Will and Henriette were close up and Miss Slasher last; at the five-furlong post Whippoor Will forged ahead, seemed to be sailing in a easy winner; Northmore however made a timely effort and Miss Slasher came through and won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 56 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 72 and Rs. 47.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 11-0, Capt. Bernard ... 1
Lieut.-Col. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 11-0 (cd. 11-7), Williams ... 2
Mr. Pratt's SIGNALMAN, 11-0, Dr. Taylor ... 3*
Messrs. Dowson and Olphert's TEMPEST, 11-0 (cd. 11-7), Williamson ... 3*
* Dead-heat.
Also ran:—China Egg 11-0 (cd. 11-7).

Betting:—5 to 2 on Pomade, twos Tempest, fifteens the rest.

The race:—Speak The Truth was first out of the machine, but was soon passed by Pomade who won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 38.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 29th July, 1918.

HISTORY OR FICTION?

In a leading article entitled "The Social Foundations of Political Progress," a contemporary has laid down that political progress is impossible without social advance, that political growth should be preceded by social reform, and that the foundations of Responsible Government are social rather than political. English, French, and Japanese analogies are cited, and it is alleged that in these countries social reform preceded and formed the basis of Responsible Government. The main argument is that there can be neither real nor substantial advance in the direction of Responsible Government in India until radical and far-reaching measures of social advancement have been carried out. The two important points that we should have a clear and correct idea about, are whether political reconstruction should wait for and be based on social progress; and whether social reform formed the basis of, and was a condition precedent to, the democratisation of the English, French, and Japanese polities. So far from these analogies supporting the thesis drawn from the above mentioned countries they decisively and conclusively prove that social and economic reform have followed and been based upon political progress.

For the purpose of illustrating these propositions, the year 1832 should be taken as the starting point, as the democratic basis of the English system of Government was laid only after that year. Till then the Government of England was a mixture of personal despotism of the King and the oligarchy of the landed interests, notwithstanding the fact that such power was exercised through the forms of parliamentary institutions. Our contemporary says that from the 14th century the upper and middle classes displayed harmonious relations and worked in cooperation; and that "the main contributory factor to the abnormally early and steady growth of responsible government in England was the absence in that country of any caste exclusiveness as between the gentry and middle classes." Our contemporary's reading of history is highly original. The facts it writes of exist only in the imagination of some fiction writers. There was no such thing as real responsible government, much less its abnormally early and steady growth; for until the accession of William IV in 1830, the King dismissed his ministers openly without allowing that function to be exercised by the elected chamber. The hereditary House of Lords, composed of the landed aristocracy, was the most powerful body in the country, and the House of Commons was only a subordinate nominee chamber, either composed of the followers of the landed magnates or of those whose temporary services were openly purchased for value given in cash or kind. Corruption was rempant and the guiding maxim of statecraft was the well-known dictum of Walpole: "Every man has his price." There was no such thing as even the rudiments of popular electorates and constituencies. On the one hand, populous tracts were unrepresented altogether or vastly under-represented, while the dukes and barons poured in hundreds of members from their pocket or "rotten" boroughs. This state of affairs continued up to 1832. Therefore, to talk of the early growth of responsible government for centuries from the 14th and the absence of a priveleged class wielding political power is sheer perversion of truth. As for the existence of a strong sense of internal national solidarity and concord between the various classes of the population, the following authoritative extract from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* will dispose of this:—

"In 1826, the misery of the labouring poor led to renewed riots and machinery smashing. . . In 1830, everywhere misery and discontent were apparent, manifesting themselves in riots against machinery, in rick-burning on a large scale, and in the formation of trade unions which tended to develop into organised armies of sedition. All the elements of violent revolution were present. Reform was now inevitable."

The presence of all the elements of a violent revolution, renewed riots and machinery smashing are manifestations of solidarity and concord indeed! Everyone knows that the Reform Bill was thrice passed by the House of Commons and twice rejected by the Peers; and nothing but the prospect of imminent revolution induced the ministers to threaten to swamp the Lords with newly created members sufficient to enable them to pass the measure on the third occasion. Nothing but the prospect of riots and rebellions induced the Duke of Wellington, who had just pronounced that the English constitution was the most perfect, to advise the peers to submit to the logic of events.

Our contemporary goes on—

"The remarkable solidity of this progress—(of responsible government), depended principally upon a single fact. There being no unassailable barrier of privilege between the politically minded classes and the bulk of the nation, there was no obstacle to the expansion of the former until at last, almost in our own day, its boundaries became coextensive with the latter, and complete responsible government was attained."

The facts are otherwise. Till 1832 political power was concentrated in the hands of a privileged and exclusive class, namely, the landed aristocracy. The middle classes had no voice or control at all. This is what Sir Courtney Ilbert says in his book on *Parliament*.

"There was grave and growing doscontent on the part of the middle class with the existing state of things, with their exclusion from political power, and with the practical grievances which, in their opinion, were due to that exclusion. They felt that the House of Commons was not in touch with the country at large, that it failed to represent the most vital and growing elements in the nation. The Reform Bill was introduced by Whig aristocrats, but it was the middle class that carried it through. . . Under the electoral system, as it worked before 1832, a small number of powerful and wealthy men controlled all the elections. From 1760 to 1832 nearly one-half of the members of the House of Commons owed their seats to their patrons. Throughout the 18th and the early part of the 19th century seats were freely and openly bought and sold. They were even advertised for sale like livings in the Church. A seat could be bought for a Parliament, or hired for a term of years, like a country house."

The writer in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says—

"The effect of the Reform Act of 1832, which abolished 56 rotten boroughs, and by reducing the representation of others set free 143 seats, which were in part conferred on the new industrial centres, was to transfer a large share of political power from the landed aristocracy to the middle class."

Though the urban manufacturing middle classes were enfranchised in 1832, it took more than three decades for either the extension of franchise to reach others or for the aristocratic personnel of the executive to be transformed. The first attempt to extend the franchise to the masses was made in 1867, when the Reform Act of Disraeli enfranchised a small proportion of the urban working classes by adding a million urban workmen to the rigister. Political power, then, till 1832, was exclusively in the hands of the landed privileged aristocracy, till 1867 was confined to the middle and upper classes, and only after 1867 was gradually transferred to the masses. The next Reform Bill was that of 1884-1885, passed by Gladstone, which added nearly two million county workmen to the register, increasing the number of electors in the United Kingdom from 3 to 5 millions. The broadening of the electorate went on steadily and gradually, and responsible government did not wait till the masses had been given substantial political power. The representation of the People's Act of 1918 adds nearly 8 million voters to the electoral register,—6 million women and 2 million men,—thus doubling the present electorate.

Another novel proposition advanced by the Boree Bunder oracle is that schooling in local government is necessary for politicians. We would ask how many of the cabinet ministers and ex-cabinet miniters now alive in England first served on municipalities before entering Parliament or before becoming departmental chiefs? A statistical analysis of the cabinets and ministries of the four leading countries, England, France, Germany, and the United States, would show that the politician who goes to town councils and then to the central executive is an exception. The problems of local and national government are not of the same character and do not require the same equipment and talent. Our contemporary says: "When those who had served their political training in the sphere of local government, began to make their voices heard in national affairs, the way was clear for steady and continuous progress along the road leading to responsible government." Nothing of the kind. The reform of local institutions followed and did not precede reform of the central government. It was only after the Reform Act of 1832, that something like genuine and efficient local government was established in England. As for the dictum that social reform preceded political reform, the truth is exactly the opposite. Great projects of social reform, like the factory and labour legislation, old age pensions, and workmen's health insurance, have been carried by the State in the teeth of the opposition of the capitalist element of the population, with whom sectional and class interests were the dominating considerations. The regulation of child labour and women labour, the protection of the workmen from the effects of employers' negligence and use of dangerous machinery, the amelioration of the workmen regarding hours of work and fair wages, have all been secured by the intervention of the State after the embitterment of relations between the capitalistic and labour elements of the population, by conflicts culminating in strikes, unemployment, and other social evils. To talk of the existence of social peace and concord in England before the beginning of the era of responsible government is to put the cart before the horse and distort history. The other argument, which our contemporary and allied ignorant critics often parade, is that mass education should precede the grant of responsible government. This assertion is constantly made, nothwithstanding the fact that in no country but Prussia did anything worth the name of mass education exist before the introduction of responsible government. On the other hand, it is the introduction of responsible government that has led in all countries to the inauguration of projects of educational reform. Responsible government began in England from 1832 as a real and vitalising force, but the first great measure of popular education was only passed in 1870 by the first Gladstone Ministry. Let us hope that the sorry spectacle of a pontifical organ, seeking to impart criticism and instruction, though grossly deficient in elementary knowledge of history, politics, and economics, will not recur again, and that the public will be spared the infliction of false history, absurd politics, and bad economics.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Debate.

The Irish Nationalists have returned to the House of Commons, but with the determined purpose of forcing a crisis. Their leader has given notice of a motion "condemning the Government's Irish policy as alienating and exasperating the Irish people and declaring that the only true solution of the problem was 'To put into operation without delay the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance at Washington's grave'". This is practically proposing a vote of censure, and, in view of the blundering policy of the Government, and the consequent trials which it has entailed on the Irish people, if not as a matter of logic, one can hardly grudge intellectual endorsement of the vote. But the war must be carried on and until there is an alternative Government, Mr. Lloyd George's Government must remain. It is to be hoped, however, that the debate will secure a definite assurance from the Government of the immediate grant of Home Rule to Ireland.

An Unwise Decision.

A Press Note issued in Karachi on Friday states that the Governor-in-Council has decided to allot certain direct appointments as probationary *muktiarkars* or resident magistrates to the members of the Mahomedan community, "selected on consideration of their scholastic attainments and character." The decision is taken on the grounds, first that, while the Mahomedans form 75 per cent. of the population of Sind, the number of Mahomedan officers serving as *mukhtiarkars* is only 18 per cent. against 80 per cent. of Hindus; and second, that "this disparity has been the subject of continued complaint on the part of the Mahomedan population for a number of years and is undoubtedly a grievance prejudicial to public interest." We are afraid the decision of the Government is extremely unwise in the interest alike of the community which is ostensibly favoured and of general administration.

Novel and Retrograde.

That every community in the country must have a share in its administration is generally accepted. But it is also equally generally agreed that the participation of a member of any community must be determined in the interests of the people as a whole. While this is true of every department of administration, it is especially true of the administration of justice. It would be a sad day indeed for India if the administration of justice were conducted in obedience to sectarian sentiments and prejudices. And it is on this ground that we especially deplore the unfortunate statement contained in the Press Note that the disproportion referred to is "undoubtedly a grievance prejudicial to the public interest." If this is true, it is obvious that, either there is something rotten in the judicial administration of Sind or that the Government of Bombay, in their solicitude for "public interest," have evolved a novel and most retrograde notion of such administration

French Preparedness.

Two months ago when the Germans were pressing their offensive against the British on the Northern West Front, "Truth" expressed the hope that in case Calais, Boulogne and Paris had to be evacuated the Allies had made all their arrangements and had only to press the button. The importance of the matter is rather obsolete now, but the following letter contributed to "Truth" in its issue of June 19th,—which arrived in Bombay yesterday is extremely interesting:—

I think I can reassure you on this point. I was attending the French army manoeuvres a year before the war, when in a conversation with a French General whom I need not name, a German invasion from the north-east through Belgium was discussed. The French General said this eventuality had been worked out by the French Headquarter Staff, and it was fully understood that the French would evacuate territory before the first great German rush. But a point which particularly stuck in my memory was the French calculation that the British Expeditionary Force could not arrive before the French were forced back on the line Abbeville-Amiens-Mauberge, yet here we are after four years of war still not forced back on that line. The General went on to say that in the war of 1870-71 the French recognised the capture of Paris as a definite sign of total defeat. "Not so in the next war," he said. "Naturally we do not wish to lose Paris, and shall make every endeavour to keep the Germans out of it; but if it is taken we shall merely look on it as an incident of war. We have all France behind us, and have prepared line after line of defensive positions right back to Bordeaux if need be."

Municipal Reform.

We welcome the formation in Bombay of a Tenants' Association with the object of securing municipal franchise for tenants. While reconstruction is the order of the day, it would be a sad irony if the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is unsuited to modern times were not overhauled so as to make the Corporation what it has long ceased to be—namely, a really representative body malleable to the general will of the City. A suggestion was made at the preliminary meeting, at which the Association was formed, that tenants paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10 should be given the municipal vote in order that the City Fathers should be more responsible to the poeple. We do not see any reason why the proposal should not be carried out. Other reforms that are urgent are the abolition of the antediluvian anomaly of the Justices' constituency and of the bar against women contesting municipal elections. We trust the new Association will at once set to work in earnest.

Urdu in Mahomedan Schools.

A great blunder was made by the Government of Bombay when in a resolution, issued in April last year, they abolished Urdu as a medium, of instruction in primary schools for Mahomedans. The resolution was strongly commented upon in these columns and evoked strong resentment among Mahomedans throughout the Presidency. We are glad to find that Government have realised the strength of this feeling and have to a considerable extent rectified their blunder. A press note published last week cancels the previous resolution and announces the introduction of a system of local option, under which the community will be given the opportunity of stating whether they desire their boys to be taught in primary schools through the medium of Urdu or the local vernacular, and in those localities where boys are forthcoming in sufficient numbers to justify the opening of separate Mahomedan schools, Government will be prepared to provide the necessary facilities for imparting instruction through the media desired.

A Difficulty Met.

Though the Government are anxious not to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the minimum number of students required for opening new schools and though we have no doubt genuine efforts will be made to ascertain the wishes of the community, we are not sure whether a system of local option completely meets the sentiments of the community which is anxious to see the knowledge of Urdu spread into areas where it is not spoken. This difficulty is apparently sought to be met by the decision of the Government that in those schools in which Urdu is made the medium of instruction the local vernacular shall be included in the curriculum as a compulsory second language and, conversely, that Urdu shall be made a compulsory second language when the local vernacular is established as the medium of instruction. That Government are solicitous to encourage the study of Udru is seen in their simultaneous decision to add a second year's course to the Urdu Training College at Ahmedabad and to open another Urdu Training Class at Poona.

MR. DILLON'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

AN INDICTMENT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Associated Press publishes an account of an interview with Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in Dublin, in the course of which, after calling attention to the importance of the American public being fully informed on the Irish situation at the present time, the Irish leader said:

"The Irish party, at a special meeting held last week issued a statement from which the following is an extract:

"All the machinery of propaganda controlled by the British Government has been set in motion to blacken the name of Ireland in America and to prejudice the American people and the American Government against the Irish nation. We feel it our duty, as the elected representatives of the Irish nation, to appeal most earnestly to the people of America and the American Government not to be deceived by these propagandist misrepresentations, but to listen to a statement of Ireland's case, coming from Irishmen in sympathy with the national aspirations of the people of Ireland, and qualified to speak on behalf of the Irish nation.

"At the time the above statement was issued none of us had the slightest information of the intended coup of the Government, but the justification for our warning came with dramatic rapidity. It is difficult to understand why the Government took action at this particular moment, and why, in Lord French's proclamation the alleged German plot should be mixed up with conscription, unless on the assumption that the main purpose in the mind of the Government just now is to poison American opinion against the Irish nation.

AN UNPRECEDENTED STEP.

"The charge made in Lord French's proclamation against the Sinn Fein prisoners is an extremely serious one, and the method adopted by the Government is, so far as I know, unprecedented in British history. They have arrested and deported these men to England without any definite charge being made in legal form against them, and without any statement as to whether it is intended to bring them to trial or not.

"Meanwhile Ireland waits for proof of the alleged pro-German plot. For the past three years the British Government and Sir Edward Carson have done the work of Germany in Ireland more effectively than any other agencies that I know of. Three years ago Ireland was in the war with as much enthusiasm as any of the Allied nations, and had sent to the front a full proportion of her people, compared with Great Britain or the Dominions of the Crown, and Irish soldiers had been in the van of the battle and at the post of danger on every one of the Allied fronts. All that had been changed by what Mr. Lloyd George himself was obliged to describe, when Minister of War, as "stupidity, amounting to malignity," on the part of the War Office and the Government.

"GLOOMY IN THE EXTREME."

"Now I admit the situation in Ireland is gloomy in the extreme. My attention has been directed to statements that I and the Irish Party of which I am the leader have adopted Sinn Fein methods and joined the Sinn Fein Party. These statements are utterly unfounded and false. So far from that being the case, I am more than ever convinced that the policy of Sinn Fein is wrong and foolish, and bound to end in defeat and disaster. Even during the last three weeks, while in the Mansion House Conference, the Sinn Fein leaders co-operated with us in resisting the enforcement of conscription in Ireland by the British Parliament, they absolutely refused to agree to a party truce, and continued to denounce us because we still believe in constitutional methods, because we aim at a settlement based on full freedom and self-government for Ireland, under a friendly settlement with Great Britain, and because we still adhere to the declaration of Mr. Redmond at the outbreak of war, and believe that the cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom throughout the world.

"The two great forces which have been the root and cause of all Ireland's trouble in recent years have been on the one side the stupidity and insincerity of the British Government, which has obstinately refused, under the dictation of Sir Carson, to apply in Ireland the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and, secondly the unlimited financial resources supplied to the Sinn Fein from New York. I therefore feel justified in making an urgent appeal to all those of Irish blood in the United States to support the one party in Ireland which is fighting for Irish liberty, without betraying the cause of liberty in other land."—"Westminster Gazette."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present at the Durbar for the Sardars of the Deccan, held at Poona on the 27th instant.

GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT.

UNDER CONTINUOUS ALLIED PRESSURE.

RIGHT BANK OF MARNE CLEARED.

Saturday night's French communiqué said that under continuous pressure of the French and Allied troops for several days past the Germans retreated on the whole front north of the Marne. This news is most momentous since it is tantamount to an enemy admission of defeat.

The French have captured Ville Montoire. This helps them to hold the plateau over which the Chateau Thierry-road runs. The French are drawing a ring south of Soisson, which must be making the enemy nervous. It would not be surprising if the Germans attempted to break the ring before the menace is increased by further advance of the Allies.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 28th, 1-25 a.m.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 28.

Last night's French communiqué said: Under continuous pressure of the French and Allied troops for several days past the Germans to-day retreated on the whole front north of the Marne. Our troops pressing their rearguards reached the line of Bruyeres-Villeneuve-Suriess-Courmont-Passy-Grigny-Couisles-Laneuville-Chaumuzy. Th right bank of the Marne has been cleared on a wide front, and we continue to make progress more than fifteen kilometres, northeast of Chateau-Thierry.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

TANTAMOUNT TO ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 28.

The news of the German retreat is most momentous since Generalissimo Foch counterattacked, for it is tantamount to an enemy admission of defeat. The obstinate resistance of the Germans, opposed to the patient but relentless pressure exercised by the Allies led many to believe that the enemy command would rather sacrifice troops in a hopeless struggle than order a retirement which would finally shatter the belief of the German people in the invincibility of their leaders.

It has been even suggested that the enemy was preparing to counterattack or at least that he might stand on his new line, namely Soissons-Chatillon, for the ruggedness of the country and huge forces still at his disposal made a surprise not out of the question. The Germans, however, packed in a *cul-de-sac* fifteen miles wide on the north and twelve on the south have been living in an inferno of fire. They have been subjected to a murderous cannonade from three sides and have been unable latterly to use railways, their only means of supply being a narrow winding hillroad and where, beyond the reach of gunfire, they were incessantly bombed by airmen day and night.

The successful British advance west of Rheims after the capture of Vrigny was the first blow which made the enemy realise the danger of his forces in the south. Then followed the fall of vital points in the west of the salient Villemontoire and Oulchy-le-Chateau, while the capture of Reuil and the French advance north of Pontabinson gave the Allies a new section of railway and rendered possible the incessant murderous cannonade of a five-mile strip of the Marne between Verneuil and Chatelon to which the Germans are still desperately clinging.

CAPTURE OF VILLE MONTOIRE.

FRENCH RING S. OF SOISSONS.

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., July 28.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring on Friday afternoon warns people against the expectation of further rapid Allied advances and huge captures in the salient. He says that the enemy's congested condition leaves masses of men to oppose the Allies from sheer lack of outlet. The enemy had ample time to commence reorganisation outside the salient, and the Allies are not likely to advance much further without discovering a disposition to withstand them. The enemy's position may not be enviable but there are points in it not unfavourable to attack.

Wiring in the evening, the same correspondent says the capture of Ville Montoire greatly helps the French to hold the plateau over which the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road runs. The enemy must be becoming nervous of the ring the French are drawing south of Soissons, and it would not be surprising if he attempted to break the ring before our further successes south increase the menace. Ville Montoire was captured after sanguinary fights. The Germans were told to hold it at all costs.

CAPT. MAINKOPF FELLED.

An American lieutenant has felled Captain Mainkopf, the famous German airman who has sixteen victories to his credit.

ADVANCE NORTH OF PONTABINSON.

PROGRESS S. OF MONTSANSNOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27, 3-45 p.m.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., July 28.

A French communiqué says, on the right bank of the Marne we advanced north of Pontabinson. In Champagne we carried out a local operation in the region south of Montsansnom and advanced a kilometre on a front of about three kilometres. We took two hundred prisoners including seven officers.

ENEMY RESISTANCE BREAKS.

ALLIES PURSUE HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27th, 10-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 28.

An American official communiqué says: The enemy's resistance broke down between the Ourcq and the Marne. Allied troops are pursuing him.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

RECIPROCAL FIRE IN LA BASSEE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-40 p.m., July 27.
Recd. noon July 28.

A British communiqué says we made a raid in the neighbourhood of Sailly-Laurette, Neuville-Vitasse, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Lens and brought back several prisoners. Hostile artillery was active between the Somme and Ancre. There was reciprocal artillery fire in the Labassee canal sector.

THREE HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27th 10-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 28.

In to-night's communiqué Marshal Haig says: There was hostile artillery activity on the northern portion of the British front.

Flying was only possible for a short period during the day on the 26th July. We brought down three hostile machines. Two British are missing.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ITALY.

ONE AND QUARTER MILLION AMERICANS IN FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 28.

WASINGTON.—General March in his weekly statement announces that trained American combatant troops from France hae begun to arrive in Italy.

Summing up the Marne position he says: The most striking advance since the 25th July has been that of the British, west of Rheims, which is specially dangerous to enemy forces in the South.

Mr. Baker told the Senate Committee that there are now one and quarter million Americans in France and it was expected that 300,000 would be transported in July.

ARMED MERCANTILE CRUISER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 28.

The Admiralty announces that the armed mercantile cruiser Marmora was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on the 23rd instant. Ten of the crew are missing.

BRITISH DESTROYER RUNS ASHORE AND SINKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 28.

A British torpedoboat destroyer ran ashore and sank on the 24th July. Thirteen of the crew are missing.

ATTACK ON CATTARO.

BY BRITISH SEAPLANES.

IMPORTANT DAMAGE EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. noon July 28.

ROME.—The Chief of the naval staff announces that British seaplanes on 25th again attacked the military works and harbour at Cattaro causing important damage especially to the aerodrome and the submarine base.

Italian seaplanes on 26th successfully bombed the aerodrome at Lagosta causing a large fire.

TO CROSS THE SEMENI.

REPEATED FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTEMPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., July 28.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy, reinforced, repeatedly attacked near Kuci bridge on the Semeni attempting to drive us from the river, but we repulsed the attack with heavy losses taking a hundred prisoners. An enemy attempt to cross the river Semeni near Jagodina failed.

ANGLO-ITALIAN COOPERATION

AMAZING FEAT IN FRONT OF ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., July 28.

ROME.—The Giornale d'Italia in paying a tribute to British fighting on the western front mentions that the Italians had been for a fortnight in the firing line in the west, when the Germans began their retreat. The British were chosen to replace them and perhaps this is the first time that soldiers of nationalities so different have dared to change places in the heat of battle; yet the harmony was so perfect that forty thousand men changed places without a mistake under the very noses of the enemy. Immediately afterwards the British counterattacked in the most dashing manner ousting the Germans from the plateaux overlooking the river Ardre.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LABOUR CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 28.

The Minister of Munitions announces that immediately the strikers resume work a Committee consisting of representatives of the Government, trade unions and employers will be appointed to investigate labour conditions which have rendered the embargo necessary, and to advise upon its administration and consider what measures can be adopted to maintain and increase output of munitions.

INDEPENDENCE OF SIBERIA.

OMSK GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 28.

PEKING.—The Provisional Siberian government at Omsk in a proclamation declares the independence of Siberia. It annuls Bolshevik's decrees, and orders the closing of the Soviets and the restoration of landowners, pending the settlement of the agrarian question by the Constituent Assembly. It requests the Siberian government at Vladivostok to approve this action.

GERMANY NOT TO HELP RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 28.

AMSTERDAM.—"Koelnische Volkszeitung" says: Germany has other things to do than help the Russians against the British in the Murman region as no important German interest is endangered.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 28.

SEOCKHOLM.—Pro-German "Nyadagligt Allenanda" says: German pressure in Finland to adopt monarchy or submit to to German military governor has taken form of an ultimatum to the Diet.

ADVANCE ON IRKUTSK.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN SIBERIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., July 28.

SHANGHAI.—A telegram from Vladivostok says that drastic changes have been effected in the personnel of the Siberian Government. The Ussurisk Cossacks have joined the Czecho-Slovaks whose Eastern Army is preparing to advance on Irkutsk.

JAPANESE CO-OPERATING WITH CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

REPORTED AT PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., July 28.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" states that Japanese detachments, landed at Vladivostok some weeks ago, are co-operating with the Czecho-Slovaks north of Nikolstavossurisk.

ZEEBRUGGE BRUGES, AND OSTEND

GET 15 TONS OF BOMBS IN 6 DAYS!

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. noon July 28.

The Admiralty states that during the period from 18th to 24th July Air Force units co-operating with the Navy dropped fifteen tons of bombs with good results on military objectives at Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ostend. Six hostile machines were destroyed and eight driven down out of control. Five British machines are missing.

GALLANT CHARGE OF JODHPUR REGIMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 27.

The following message has been received by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the General Officer, Comanding Egyptian Expeditionary Force:—"Will you please transmit the following from Maharaj Pratap Singh to his Highness, the Maharaja of Jodhpur:—'Very glad to inform you that on July 14th your regiment made a gallant charge. Details follow later.'"

GEN. GOURKO'S COMMAND.

PREVIOUS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., July 28.

It is officially announced that the report that General Gourko is commanding the Allied forces on the Murman coast is absolutely untrue.

ATTEMPT AGAINST KING OF GREECE.

BY ENEMY AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. noon July 28.

ATHENS.—While the train in which King Alexander was returning from the Serbian front was standing in the station at Florina, an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb close to the engine. No damage was done.

DEATH OF LORD WENLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. noon July 28.

The death is announced of Lord Wenlock.

Lord Wenlock was born on 21st August 1856. Son of 2nd Baron of Wenlock and Elizabeth, daughter of 2nd Marquis of Westminster, he was married in 1909 to Rhoda Edith, daughter of Rev. Canon Knose-Little, Worcester. He entered army in 1876, where he became Colonel in 1903. He served on the Nile Expedition, when medal with clasp and Khedive Star was awarded to him. He served in Africa also, where too he won honours His brother, the 2nd Baron, was formerly Governor of Madras.

(Continued from Column 6.)

which no storms can shake or overthrow. In my speech last year I referred to the happy memories that the Queen and I preserved of the visits we were privileged to pay to the Oversea Dominions and the hope I cherished that our children would follow in our footsteps in acquiring a similar priceless experience. The war at present absorbs all the energies but when peace returns I look forward to-day when the Prince of Wales will be able to visit the different parts of my Dominions beyond the Seas. I know that the desire to do so lies near his heart and I am assured of the welcome he will receive.

FAREWELL.

Gentlemen, I wish you all Godspeed on your journey home and pray God that before another Conference, the triumph of that great cause, the cause of liberty, justice and peaceful progress for which we and the Allies are fighting, may be accomplished.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

FORMAL SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 27.

The formal sittings of the Imperial War Conference have concluded. Satisfactory results have been achieved.

UNIFORMITY OF EMPIRE ACTION.

MR. LONG ON WORK OF WAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 27.

Mr. Walter Long interviewed by Reuter said that the War Conference had done extremely well, and had completed everything left undone at the last year's conference. The outstanding feature was with regard to the trade questions. A concerted Empire action had been secured, which while preserving intact the self-governing nations' autonomy would secure uniformity of Empire action and insure much more satisfactory results when peace came.

CHIEFS' DURBAR AT POONA.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADDRESS.

APPEAL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 27.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, for the second time in the course of his governorship held a Durbar in the Council Hall here this evening. The function was quite the most brilliant we have had for a long time in the same building, and fittingly took the place of the Levee, which has been dropped ever since the war began. For the first time, the Indian Defence Force in Poona—the 35th Battalion—provided a guard of honour for the Governor.

On arrival in state, preceded by his bodyguard, his Excellency was received with a guard of honour, the Governor's band playing the National anthem. It must be mentioned that the arrival of the Governor at the Council Hall was signalled by the police under Inspector Corbi by telephone to a battery of artillery drawn up on the polo ground which immediately began to fire a salute. With the members of his staff Lord Willingdon after inspecting the guard entered the Durbar Hall, all those present standing.

From the galleries above a crowd of ladies witnessed the proceedings. When his Excellency had taken his position on the stage and all present had resumed their seats, he rose and said:—

Sardars of the Deccan, and Gentlemen,—It is two years since I held a Durbar of the Sardars in this Hall and it gives me great pleasure to meet you and welcome you here again to-day. Before referring to those broader issues which are or should be closely engaging the active attention of every loyal citizen of the British Empire in these critical times, allow me to say a few words with regard to certain matters of personal interest which closely affect the Sardars of the Deccan as a whole.

DEPARTED CHIEFS.

Since the last Durbar, we have to regret the death of several distinguished Sardars, notably the Chief of Phaltan, who crowned a long career of useful service, and showed his loyalty and devotion to the Crown by coming to the last Durbar in his old age at his own express desire. Though he was too weak to walk owing to extreme old age he was brought in by his attendants on a chair and stayed during the whole proceedings. Another distinguished Sardar, who has recently died is Sardar Panse, one of the first of Indian gentlemen to be selected for high administrative posts, and for many years Collector and District Magistrate of Bijapur and other Districts.

Besides these two, we have lost by death Asmatpanha Bayabal Saheb Apte, Meherban Gopalrao Shivdeo Raja Bahadur and Asmatpanha Umabai Saheb Bivalkar from among the First Class Sardars, and there have further been two deaths among the Second Class Sardars and four among the Third Class during that period.

RECIPIENTS OF POSHAKS.

The following newly appointed Sardars are present to receive Poshaks, and I offer them a hearty welcome on behalf of you all.

Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao Nana Saheb Naik Himbalkar, Chief of Phaltan who, we are all confident, will worthily follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father.

The Nawab of Savanur, whose loyal and efficient service to the Governor of Bombay, both as Honorary A.D.C., and as the first Indian Officer appointed to his Body Guard. I wish to-day very specially to acknowledge. From a close personal knowledge of this ruler, I look forward with every confidence and much interest to his future career.

Others are Meherban Sardar Sayadna Taher, High Priest of the Bohra community, Meherban Sardar Damodar Ganpatrao Panse, Meherban Sardar Madhavrao Anandrao Raste and Meherban Sardar Govindrao Janrao Desai of Bagalkot.

CHIEFS DECORATED FOR WAR SERVICE.

To them all I offer a hearty welcome, and trust they may all be spared for many years to undertake the important duties of their responsible positions.

In the course of the last two years, I am glad to state, a number of ruling Chiefs have received decorations and distinctions for valuable assistance rendered by them in connection with the War. Among the most notable are:—

To be Honorary Captains.

1. The Chief of Jamkandi.
2. The Nawab of Savanur.
3. The Raja Saheb of Akalkot.

To be Honorary Second-Lieutenants:—

1. The Chief of Madhol.

The following Sardars were graded permanent salutes:—

The Chief of Mudhol ..... nine guns.
The Chief of Sangli ..... nine guns.

The following Sardar was granted a personal salute:—

The Chief of Jamkandi ..... nine guns.

I congratulate these Chiefs heartily on the high distinctions which have been conferred on them.

My warmest thanks are due to you all for your constant support to my Government during these two years of war, and for the patriotic manner in which you have shown your loyalty to our King-Emperor by setting a fine example to those over whom you have influence, and by personal service and generous help assisting the Empire in this tremendous struggle. In this connection I would refer very particularly to the State of Savantwadi which out of a male population of 103,000 has already sent out 2,000 men as combatant recruits, and whose

(Continued on page 8.)

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

DOMINIONS' DEVOTION TO THE KING.

HIS MAJESTY'S STIRRING REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 27.

The following address was presented to his Majesty the King:—

"We the representatives of the Governments of the Empire who constitute the Imperial War Conference desire before returning to our homes once more to express our feelings of devotion to your Majesty and loyalty to the Throne. We met as last year in a time of stress and anxiety, which is unparalleled for a century, but that very stress and anxiety evoked on the part of your people everywhere continued unanimity of the resolution to preserve their rights and liberties which proved to the world that war and suffering do not tend to dissolve but rather unite the Empire. Whatever the future may keep in store, we are confident that your people in every part of your dominions are fixedly determined to maintain your Empire against the barbarous and perfidious enemy without, while drawing closer within the bonds tieing each part to the rest in a unity of which the Throne is the outward and visible symbol."

THE KING'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 27.

His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace replying to the address from the representatives of the overseas Dominions attending the Imperial War Conference said:—

REPLY TO LOYAL MESSAGE.

"I have received your loyal and patriotic address with peculiar pleasure and I thank the members of the Conference for coming here personally to present it. I rejoice to have the opportunity of speaking to all of you personally before you return to your homes. The Empire owes a great debt of gratitude to you for coming at considerable inconvenience to yourselves and to the countries you represent and at grave personal risk to take counsel with my ministers of the home country here in the Metropolis of the Empire. That such meetings can regularly take place of the representatives of all the Oversea Dominions is a signal proof of the power of the British Empire to keep open the pathways of the sea as it must be a source of mortification to our enemies.

"I rejoice that the great Commonwealth of Australia is represented on the present occasion and that for the first time the representatives of all the self-governing Dominions and India are gathered round a common council board. It was a matter of regret to me that owing to unavoidable circumstances it was impossible for that distinguished statesman and soldier, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, to attend the present meeting, but I trust that on the next occasion it may be possible for the Conference to have the benefit of his ripe experience and sage counsel.

HIS MAJESTY'S SOLICITUDE.

I have followed your deliberations with the keennest interest and trust that they may be fruitful in solving many complex problems connected with the defence of trade and communications and other subjects of common interest relative both to the war and to the period following the war which you have been called on to consider and that they may tend to draw the Empire into a more living and self-supporting unity. You have met this year amid circumstances of stress and anxiety which, as you have said in your address, have been unparalleled for a century. Your presence here at this crisis in the Empire's history has been a support and encouragement to us amid the manifold cares and anxieties of the present time and the pledge of unswerving resolve of all the Oversea Dominions at whatever cost and at however great a sacrifice, to persevere in the cause of right and justice until final victory is won. And you on your part have seen for yourselves the tasks lying before us both at the front and at home and have realised the difficulties and the complexities of problems which confront us and you have been brought into personal contact with the statesmen and military leaders of the Allied nations fighting with us.

EMPIRE'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

I spoke last year of the magnificent contributions made by all the Oversea Dominions and India. Since then increasing dangers have beset us and have caused even more lavish pouring out of all the resources of the Empire. The efforts you have put forth are a source of pride and comfort to me as they are a wonder to the whole world. The Empire is founded on the rock of unity

(Continued in Column 4.)

WHAT CAUSES THE EPIDEMICS?

MORE ABOUT MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

THE NEED FOR SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS.

(By our Special Reporter.)

The article dealing with the conditions of milch cattle stables in Bombay in our issue of the 16th July has considerably disturbed the tranquility of stable owners as well as of the owners of milch cattle. The estate manager of the Shethia owning the Tardeo Road stable (No. 1 in the article referred to) has written a letter to Mr. C. P. Nanavaty showing his willingness "to do all we can to bring the stables to an ideal condition." Another owner is now wailing her misfortune in being thus exposed. It is, however, to be seen how and when the Municipality will bestir itself to remedy the evil. The Bombay press, with a few solitary exceptions, particularly of vernacular papers, have maintained silence on this most important subject.

It is desirable to expose some further facts not touched upon in our article of the 16th July in order to impress upon the public the enormity of the evil.

To the innumerable tortures inflicted on the milch cattle may be added the merciless beating of them by gowlis with thick sticks and heavy pieces of wood. We have mentioned, in our previous article, that very few calves survive the first month after their birth, as most of them are starved to death. Any one, who has a pair of eyes, without, as Sam Weller said, "having a pair of patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power," can see that cartloads of dead calves are taken at evening time, to their last resting place. Such a scene is not uncommon in Bombay streets. Yet nobody cares a straw for the fat of the unfortunate young of these cattle or takes the trouble to think how all of them happened to perish.

What Might be Done.

The indifference and callousness shown by the public are mainly due to ignorance on the part of many, who, if acquainted with the horrors of the treatment of the animals and their calves, would be moved to do something to minimise, if not to eradicate, the evil. If the owners of the stables were approached and all the abuses brought to their notice, there is reason to believe that much good would accrue. For example a portion of the letter sent to Mr. Nanavaty by the Estate Manager of the Stable No. I, may be quoted:—

"Moreover we are prepared to give our stables even at lower rates if some humanitarian society like yours wants the same, wherein they can keep the animals under their supervison in an ideal condition. In short we are prepared to co-operate with you in this matter, and any suggestions likely to improve the condition of animals would be most welcome."

Half the miseries of the milch cattle would vanish if the stables were removed from the heart of the city and taken to distant suburbs. Most of the stables are located in the heart of the city and among residential quarters. At a time when the problem of relieving congestion in the city has been causing anxiety, what a much-needed relief it would afford! Besides the beneficial effects of the removal of such hot-beds of mosquitoes and other insects, would produce on the general health of the city, cannot be overestimated. These stables in populated districts are an anachronism. They should not be tolerated in a city which, even without the added nuisance of such repositories of mosquitoes etc., is already full of germs of various diseases and epidemics.

Dumping of Kuchra.

In our article of the 16th July, referring to the malarial district surrounding the Arthur-road stables, we said that a dirty tank that belonged to a mill close by was at last being slowly filled up now. It is interesting to know that the Bora contractor of Stable (No. 6) at Arthur-road has also undertaken the work of filling up the tank. It was found out that this enterprising Bora was dumping all stable kuchra including the dung, surreptitously. He has had however to pay the penalty for it and has been fined. The tank is thus partially filled with the filthiest kuchra, and it is apparent that rain water, after having fallen and soaked through the filled-up part, must produce fetid odours. The horrible smell issuing from the stables (Nos. 5 and 6), is wafted across the locality and has been a great nuisance and cause of anxiety to the residents of Wadia street, which is on the rear of the stables. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality held on 12th July, consideration was given to a letter signed by Mr. K. N. Master and other residents of the street, in which they complained to the President of the Corporation of the offensive smell emanating from the stables and kuchra-filled tank behind their buildings, and added that they had complained about the nuisance to the Health Department which was, however, graciously pleased to advise them that enquiries would be made in the matter. They added that nothing had been as yet done in the matter, and that if no immediate steps were taken some epidemic would break out. The Standing Committee forwarded the matter for the Commissioner's remarks thereon!

Dilatory Methods.

From this it will be clearly seen in what a dilatory way such an important matter vitally affecting the health not only of the residents of that district, but of the whole of Bombay, is treated by the Municipality. Red-tapism takes up several months before anything practical is done, and meanwhile the suffering residents have no other recourse but to put up with an abominable nuisance. A complaint in a vernacular paper about this state of affairs drew the attention of the indefatigable corporater, Dr. Dinsha B. Master, who at once visited the place and gained a first-hand knowledge. He is going to take up the cudgels on behalf of the residents, at a meeting of the Corporation. This veteran corporater, be it remembered, has on innumerable occasions pointed out the futility, nay the dangers, of the suicidal policy the Health Department was pursuing in filling up several parts of Bombay with kuchra. At a meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th July last, at the time of debate on influenza-like fever he said:—"The dumping of the kutchra carts on the Mahalaxmi Flats bred the mosquitoes in the city which spread the disease. They could not expect the health of the city to improve as long as the dumping of the kutchra was continued by the Corporation. So long as that condition prevailed in the city and was tolerated by them and by the Government the disease would remain there."

Sequel to Commissioner's Visit.

As a further instance of what little regard the Municipal authorities pay to genuine complaints, may be mentioned the fact that the Municipal Commissioner, in his visit referred to in our previous article, saw a group of dirty huts occupied by the dirtiest of people in Bombay—the Vaghris. The huts are on a piece of ground, a little further off from the tank, also belonging to the mill authorities from whom the Bora has taken the land on rental. He is allowing it to be occupied by Vaghris. The dirty habits of these people add to the nuisance of the locality. The Commissioner assured the petitioners that he would see that the huts were removed but, incredible as it may seem, the huts instead of being demolished or decreased are increasing.

Reverting to the subject of the milch cattle, it is worth while repeating here that a scheme of starting a model Dairy Farm in some Bombay suburb has been devised by the managers of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, as announced at the annual gathering of the Fund held on 21st July. It is shown therein that an outlay of a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 would yield a handsome profit besides improving the lot of a great number of the animals. The scheme is well conceived, and, if it is carried out by the cooperation of enthusiastic workers, there is not a shadow of doubt that, besides reaping profits, it would effectually put to an end the sufferings of the helpless creatures. It would be a pity if it falls through for want of popular support.

HOME RULE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

A Ladies Branch of the Home Rule for India League was opened here last year. Owing to plague, the branch could not do much useful work. This year the branch has opened its office in Khadia and has 40 members on the role, Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal Sarabhai has been elected president while Mrs. Dhanluxmi Krishnalal Desai and Shrimati Anasuya Sarabhai are the joint Secretaries. A library and a free reading room have also been opened in connection with this branch.

At a meeting of the Ladies Branch of the Home Rule League, held on 25th instant, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the members of the Ladies Section of the Home Rule for India League Ahmedabad firmly believes that all the rights that have been granted to men in the new Scheme of Reforms should be granted to women also; and that the time has arrived when women should be granted the rights of having seats on all representative bodies such as the Municipalities, Local Boards, Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils, etc. This meeting therefore requests the President Indian National Congress and the members of the All India Congress Committee to suggest changes on the above lines whilst submitting their suggestions on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report."

A NEW PRIZE AT DECCAN COLLEGE.

A correspondent writes:—

A meeting of the students of the Deccan College was held on Thursday, the 25th instant; under the presidency of Dr. S. K. Belwalkar, when it was resolved to found a prize, to be awarded annually for an essay in Kannada. A committee of students with Dr. Belwalkar as President, was formed to carry out the scheme. A donation of Rs. 25 was announced on the spot by a student of the College Principal, Bain, has his fullest sympathy and he has expressed his desire partially to provide for the prize out of the college funds.

THE INDIAN PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Committee of the above Association was held on the 20th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tairsey, when the following business was transacted.

(1) The Secretary's reply to the G. I. P. Railway authorities, seeking for help in the matter of closing doors after effecting the entrance was approved of by the Committee; but it was suggested that more magisterial powers should be demanded, so that the work of cooperation might be facilitated.

(2) The whole correspondence between the G. I. P. Railway authorities and the Association was submitted to the Committee. Mr. Nensey was called to have a personal interview with Mr. Rumboll to talk over the matter. Mr. Nensey was told in spite of their willingness to open a convenient Restaurant, the Railway authorities were unable to do anything for the present on account of the war; but in the meanwhile they will prepare a design and consult the Association on the point.

(3) Secretaries were authorised to open branches at Thasra and other places.

CHIEFS' DURBAR AT POONA.

(Continued from page 7.)

ruler is setting a fine example of personal service by doing his duty as a Commissioned Officer in a Maratha regiment in Mesopotamia at the present time.

Other States, which have given us valuable help in the matter of recruiting during the past two years, are the States of Sangli, Jamkhandi and Phaltan, and I wish especially to acknowledge the personal energy and zeal of the Chief of Ichalkaranji in all matters of war work during the last four years. From these and all other Sardars I would very earnestly ask for still greater efforts, particularly in the matter of recruits, more especially now that under the influence of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur a special battalion of Kolhapur Infantry is being raised which, when formed, I hope will prove on active service an honour and credit to the Southern Maratha Country. Before completing this reference I would wish to express my very sincere thanks to his Highness the Chief of Bhor for his generous gift of Rs. 10,000 to commemorate the occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, and for his courtesy in acceding to my suggestion that the amount should be paid through Lady Willingdon to Lady Chelmsford for the education of the, children of Indian soldiers who have died in the war.

MAN POWER.

Let me turn now to what I have called the broader issues of the position, as they present themselves to my mind. It is certain that the deciding factor in the great struggle, which is now in progress, will be the man power, available for the Allied cause. However well certain portions of this country have responded to the call for their services, the vast population of India, as a whole, has contributed far less in proportion than other parts of the Empire. The King-Emperor has made a stirring call for assistance on his Indian subjects. It would be a source of great regret to me personally if the Bombay Presidency were, as seems likely, to fall behind other parts of India in the response to this summons. I am aware that there are many reasons which render a full response more difficult here than elsewhere. A large part of the population has never been accustomed to warlike pursuits. There are many other classes of employment open to the population and many of these classes of employment, such as, working in the Docks in Bombay or on the steamers that leave our ports, or in the Mills that provide munitions, also serve the same cause. Nevertheless, while the other portions of the country are sending over increasing numbers of recruits this Presidency does not appear at present to be able to rise materially beyond the figures which were attained in the latter part of last year. I am aware that these figures were obtained through the exertions of local officers combined with the ready cooperation of many loyal individuals. But I am unable to believe that better result cannot be attained in our Presidency just as they have proved to be attainable in other parts of India. You Sardars of the Deccan have a peculiar interests in this matter, and I can ask for your assistance with special confidence. In the first place, although as I have said certain part of the population of the Presidency have at no time been inured to warlike pursuits the same cannot be said of the Deccan. The fame of the Maratha soldier was carried throughout the length and breadth of India, Delhi to Calcutta, and from the Punjab to Madras. And not only the Maratha, but almost every other class, which forms the mass of the population of the area, which you gentlemen represent, was distinguished for its fighting qualities. The Mahomedans in the Deccan are to a great extent descendants of those nobles and soldiers who formed the bulwark of the Mahomedan Kingdoms of the South, which were certainly not deficient in martial qualities of warlike experience. In the second place, the founders of many of the families which you represent were distinguished soldiers and in your ranks are to be found the surnames of Bhonsles, Minbalkar, Daphle, Patwardhan and many others, famous in the warlike history of the West and South of India. Although the Maharattas have well maintained their name in the present war, the readiest response has come not from the Maharattas of the Deccan but from the Maharattas of the Konkan. Recruitment is now open not only to the Maharatta, and the Maharattas and the Mahomedans of the Deccan, but to various other races of whom I shall only mention a few, such as the Kolis, Ramoshis, the Bedars and the Mahars, all of whom have been fighters in the past and are now given the opportunity of showing that a long time of peace has not made them lose their martial spirit. The strength of an army in an agricultural country must inevitably rest principally upon the population scattered over the small towns and village of a countryside. You gentlemen are the natural leaders of that population and I rely upon your efforts to assist the recruiting officers, the district officers and the recruiting committees, to ensure that we shall give no good reason for other parts of India levelling a reproach against us, that in this great crisis our young men were slow to come forward as recruits.

APPEAL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

Make known, I beg of you, to your people, more especially, in the backward parts of the country, the great stakes at issue in this war, the justice of our cause, the liberty of the world, and the serious danger to progress not only in India but in every country in Asia may be thrown back by the triumph of brutal militarism; all this should be constantly brought to the people among whom you live. And, as regards the War Loan, I need say nothing of the necessity of providing funds to meet the proportion of the enormous expenditure on the war which India had undertaken to bear; a proportion large indeed in amount but infinitesimal compared with the total burden which will fall on other portions of the Empire. I need hardly tell you that in certain areas of the Presidency the war has brought little loss or suffering, but great material profits to the cultivator of such articles as cotton. No investment more consistent with both duty and interest could be made to the public than the deposit of war profits in the War Loan.

ARTS OF PEACE.

"Two years ago, when I addressed you in this Hall, I offered a few observations indicating how a body of large landowners like yourselves could improve your position, increase your influence and benefit both your dependants and the country in general by taking advantage of the agricultural facilities which lay ready to hand. To-day, in the light of the further experience of this country which I have gained and of the momentous events which are altering moral and material values all the world over, I propose to revert to this subject for a few minutes. Even before the outbreak of war there was evident in this country a marked desire for the accomplishment of rapid material progress, and the ordeal of war has since done much to make clear to us the strength and the weakness of the present position, our shortcomings in the past and our opportunities for the future. To-day it is not of the arts of war that I wish to speak, but of the arts of peace, upon the efficiency of which the power of any country to hold its own in the clash of arms so largely depends. Now it is very natural and desirable that there should exist in India a keen and widespread desire for rapid industrial development, and it is clear that there are good openings in many directions for such development. Personally I believe that we have before us a period of marked industrial progress. But India is, and fortunately for itself, as I believe, must remain for a long time to come mainly an agricultural country. In the direction of agriculture no less than in the industrial field there is abundant opportunity for improving our position, and it is upon this subject that I wish to make a few suggestions to you who are the largest and most influential landowners."

FOOD SITUATION.

After referring to the importance of properly developing and cultivating the land his Excellency said:—

There is another factor in the situation to which I wish to direct your notice, since it makes it clear that the present moment is a time which calls your utmost efforts both as citizens of India and as citizens of the British Empire. The enormous destruction of life and property which the war has entailed during the past four years has resulted in a general shortage of the necessaries of life, and it is impossible to predict at what moment the shortage of any article may develop into an actual dearth. Articles which were formerly produced in abundanced are now produced on a greatly restricted scale, and even when they are produced they often cannot be transported to the places where they are most needed. In the case of no commodity is this tendency more marked than in the case of food. Throughout the great consuming markets of Europe food is very scarce, and at any moment scarcity may turn into famine. The longer the war continues the greater will be the pinch, and it is impossible to say whether the advent of peace will not result in a still greater demand for foodstuffs."

INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

After alluding to the efforts made in England to meet the situation his Lordship proceeded:—

"India can greatly increase its food production, and as you know, measures are being concerted to secure this object. The great need is for a vigorous organisation to produce the needed impetus and to stimulate to greater efforts those whose energy is now running partly to waste. I feel that there it no body of men to whom I can more suitably appeal for such assistance than to you, Sardars, who possess such wide landed interests and who hold positions of such dignity and influence amongst the rural population. It is too great agricultural countries like India that the world must look to replenish its sorely depleted stocks of grain and raw material; and in meeting this demand India will be able to strengthen her position enormously. Already the high price of agricultural produce has proved a boon to such as were able to take advantage of it, and in many tracts debts are being paid off and savings are being laid by. This is an opportunity, such as seldom occurs, when the cultivators can be lifted out of the rut into which many of them have fallen, and can be set firmly on their feet on the road to increased production, increased prosperity and increased happiness."

His Excellency then referred to the continued holding off of the monsoon as a matter for considerable anxiety for all and said that if famine conditions should unfortunately declare themselves in any part of the Presidency, Government would take prompt steps to deal with the situation.

THE SARDARS OF DECCAN.

Continuing Lord Willingdon said:—

"During the last few weeks the whole country has been deeply interested in the reform measures proposed by the Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy. This is not the time or place to consider them in detail, but there are a few general observations thereon which I should like to make. The Sardars of the Deccan were instituted as a body nearly a hundred years ago by that far seeing statesman and Governor, whose name is so familiar in the Presidency, I refer to Mountstuart Elphinstone. The fact that with certain modifications the institution has continued for such a long period shows its vitality; and now that new measures are being taken both insue and outside of British India to connect the people more eclosety with the administration of the country, additional scope will be given to the Sardars of the Deccan to exercise their influence for good. The introduction of the Reforms Scheme will, undoubtedly, have the ultimate effect of stimulating progress among all classes and I sincerely hope that the great body of Sardars whose representatives I am addressing to-day, will also feel the quickening spirit of the age and will devote their utmost energy to the better education and development of their families and their successors. These are not days in which rulers can neglect to develop their states, nor to fit their younger sons for successful careers. Consider for a moment the the aristocracy of England. They can boast of some of the finest scientists, philosphers, business-men, and administrators in the whole Empire. They are not ashamed to train their families to useful careers, to send their sons to fight and die in the field of battle. They too have to struggle with and compete against the finest brains of the middle and lower classes. I would like to see the same spirit among all Sardars and while I do not wish at all to imply that many are not well trained and highly educated, I would invite the earnest attention of you all to the necessity of highly training your ownw children and relatives if they are to hold their own in the democratic competition with other cases and particularly having regard to the fact that it is certain that they will have a continually increasing responsibility in the administration of their country.

Let me, in conclusion, while welcoming you all to this Durbar once more express the sincere hope that you and your families may all be granted health and prosperity during the coming year, and, while the recent reports of the great struggle in the West fairly entitled us to hope that the tide of the battle is turning to our side, let me express the profound hope that next year when we meet we shall be able to congratulate each other on having secured a peace founded firmly on the great principles for which we have been fighting during these long and strenous years, and have the satisfaction of knowing that each one of us, during this, the most critical period of the war, left nothing undone in our endeavours to assist in securing for our Emplre and all other nations the triumph of right over civil or peace, honour, security, and prosperity throughout the civilised world.

A distribution of *poshaks* or shawls of honour, and pansupari and flowers then took place, after which the guests dispersed and the guard-of-honour marched back to headquarters.

THE COTTON LEVY.

Small manufacturers running 240 looms or less for forty hours in the week will, on and after the week commencing Monday, July 1, 1918, be charged a levy on all looms run at the rate of 3d. per loom per week, even though the number thus may run is in excess of 60 per cent. Until July 1, levies to be at the rate set out in the Cotton Control Board's circular dated May 30, 1918. This applies only to mills running forty hours in the week.

MUNITION WORKERS ON STRIKE.

LIABILITY UNDER MILITARY SERVICE ACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 27.

A Government announcement warns the number of munition workers who have struck that they will become liable to military Service Acts if they do not resume work before the 29th July.

CONDITION OF RUMANIA.

UNDER HEEL OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 27.

Reuter has interviewed an officer who has just reached London from Rumania. He indicates the terrible conditions of Rumania under the heel of the German conquerors who are daily exceeding even the barbarous exactions of the Peace treaty. Already Rumania has lost, owing to the war 800,000 or 11 per cent. of her population. Rumanian prisoners are cruelly treated, officers being compelled to break stones to mend roads. Those in the hands of the Bulgarians are subjected to treatment, often ending in death. The food position is appalling and the country is faced with famine, nevertheless the Germans have commandeered 120,000 tons of grain for themselves and 126,000 for Bulgaria. Industrial enterprise is being stifled, and all the machinery except oil plant has been taken away. At present 97 per cent. of normal exports are in German hands.

THREE RUSSIAN DUKES KIDNAPPED.

A EXPLOIT OF UNKNOWN BAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., July 27.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow *via* Berlin states that an unknown band on the 18th July entered the residence at Ekaterinburg of three Grand Dukes, Igor Constantine, Ivan Constantinovitch and Serge Michaelovitch and carried them off.

Statements issued by the C. P. Government shows that up to 30th June last 7,801 recruits were enlisted and accepted.

The French Red Cross Fund collection which now amounts to Rs. 72,000, has been remitted to London.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding sub-scriptions through Post Office) as known up to 5-30 p.m., on 27th July, 1918.

Important contributions from Native States are shown separately:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,76,77,100
Bombay	6,12,14,400
United Provinces	1,45,87,600
Madras	1,45,25,600
Punjab	1,27,50,600
Burma	63,60,900
Minor Administrations	63,31,000
Central Provinces	26,36,300
Bihar and Orissa	21,77,000
Assam	3,24,700
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Total.....Rs.	22,35,85,200

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 27th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 2,500-0	..Rs. 1,12,450-0
Cash Certificates	„ 2,712-8	.. „ 1,62,401-4
Total ..	5,212-8	.. 2,74,851-4

SEMENOFF PRESSED BACK.

INSIDIOUS DOCUMENTS ON PRISONER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 27.

A telegram from Harbin says that Semenoff has been compelled to fall back to the Manchuria station. His left flank is now inside the Chinese border. Documents found on German and Austrian prisoners, show that the Kaiser ordered them to fight in Siberia and promised subsequent rewards.

NEED FOR REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., July 27.

The Imperial Conference passed a resolution emphasising the need for further material reduction in telegraphic rates.

SIMBIRSK CAPTURED.

VOLGA TERRITORY IN CZECHO-SLOVAKS HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., July 27.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow *via* Berlin states that the Czecho-Slovaks have captured Simbirsk in spite of the desperate Soviet defence. Thus the left bank of the Volga and a part of the right bank is in the hands of advancing Czecho-Slovaks.

REBELLION IN UKRAINE.

75,000 PEASANTS ADVANCING AGAINST GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 27.

It is authoritatively stated that the Peasants' rebellion in the Ukraine is formidable. 75,000 well armed and drilled peasants are advancing against the Germans who have withdrawn to Kieff.

RISING IN RUSSIA.

SPREADING LIKE OIL ON WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., July 27.

The "Pravda" writes:—"The rising is spreading like oil on water. Simbirsk was one of the bases of the Council's power and is also a corn granary. May its capture awake the sleeping proletariats."

"ACUTE POSITION OF REPUBLIC."

LENIN'S SPEECH AT MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., July 27.

M. Lenin in a speech at Moscow said the position of the Republic was most acute owing to international complications, counter-revolutionary conspiracies and the food crisis. It was easy for Russia to begin the revolution, but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. United action by workers of the entire world was essential to the victory of the Russian revolution.

REFORM REPORT.

TIME LIMITED, SUBJECT COMPLICATED.

MR. BONAR LAW'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Denman who urged an early discussion of the Indian Report, Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that he would find time for discussion if it were generally desired, but he thought nothing would be gained by discussion prior to the recess. He emphasised that the time was very limited and the subject complicated, and time was required to study it. He repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Charles Roberts that he desired to shelve the report. He declared that everybody recognised the importance of the subject. He had tried to study the report, but could not attempt to deal with it at present, and he thought the same was true of all the members of Government, and it would be true of all members of the House of Commons.

Sir Henry Craik suggested that before the debate, it was absolutely necessary to receive information from all parts of India.

MR. BASU ON REFORMS.

DEMARCATION ON FUNCTIONS NOT FINAL.

EUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., July 27.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu in an interview with "The Times" stated that the old stalwarts of the National Congress such as Dr. Dadabhoy Naeroji, Mr. Ranade, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. W. C. Bonnerji would have rejoiced at the Indian report. The proposals provided steps to change critics into responsible administrators. Naturally, the scheme proceeded cautiously; some might wish the scheme were bolder and gave the people greater powers to start with, but the report was not final in the matter of the demarcation of the functions between the Executive Government and the popular assembly, for it left this demarcation to a committee where Indians might establish that allocation of functions. As far as the Popular Assembly was concerned, it should be on a generous scale. The report made clear that for the first time Indian popular representatives would be put in charge of important departments of the Government in the provinces, and would thus have a chance of proving their capacity and remedying admitted deficiencies in education, sanitation and local self-government. Departments not "transferred" would have to be administered in consultation with popular ministers and subject to the criticism of Popular Assemblies, which would be vastly stronger than the Councils; and the budget as a whole would be framed by the Executive Government and the Popular Ministry in consultation with standing committees, in which popular representation would be in a majority.

MODERATION AND WISDOM NEEDED.

The Lower House of the Government of India would now be a really representative assembly, for out of hundred members not more than 22 might be officials. With regard to the machinery for carrying legislation regarded by the Government as essential, Mr. Basu emphasised that such machinery could only be utilised in exceptionally grave circumstances. He was sure that the moderation and wisdom of Indian popular representatives would enable the Government to dispense with such machinery in most cases. Mr. Basu in this connection pointed out that only two non-official members out of 27 opposed the Press Bill. There was no opposition to the Defence of India Bill and the many drastic war measures were supported by a large majority of elected members.

BREAKING GROUND.

Indians would bear in mind that a course was laid and steps on the onward progress were assured. He did not doubt that his countrymen would realise difficulties and would appreciate that the scheme was practically breaking new ground and having regard to the fears expressed and opposition offered in many quarters, including Indian, it had sketched out a bold continuous programme. He did not fear the delay which would not be much in the history of a nation's life. Many centuries had elapsed between Simon de Montfort and the Reform Bill of 1832, and India was fortunate that she would be spared this long delay owing to the experience gained by England. If Indians were able to shoulder new responsibilities with strength, moderation and foresight, he was convinced that before the first ten years were over, the Government of India might see its way at least in some provinces to vest much larger powers in the popular assembly. He spoke in this matter from experience. Since 1893, the Government of India had felt impelled to press onwards and their justification had been based upon the conduct of the elected members, and now that the goal was much higher he was sure that the attitude of Indians in the future would all the more justify speedier progress.

A LONG MARCH.

India still possessed leaders equal in courage and wisdom to those he had named, and he was sure under their guidance, Indians would not commit the mistake of rejecting or belittling the scheme, because it did not give them immediately all or much that they would like to have. "Such a mistake will immensely strengthen our opponents, and be an unpardonable offence to future generations in India, whose progress will be inevitably retarded. We have a long march before we reach the promised land, but we are well on the road and I am sure that our people, like pilgrims to distant and difficult shrines in India who bless their trusty guides, will bless those leading us to our goal. Mr. Montagu, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Morley, Lord Minto and others, not of our race or religion, but who have honestly worked for us, will receive the benediction of united India now being escorted to the temple of her hopes and aspirations."

CONSIDERABLE MODIFICATIONS DEMANDED.

BY MADRAS "MODERATES".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 27.

The following manifesto on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms by the Madras moderates over the signature of 33 gentlemen inculding Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Khan Bahadur Khudus Badsha Sahib, Dewan Bahadur Krishna Rau, Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. Yakub Husain, Hon. Mr T. Rangachari, Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mr. G. A. Natesan and Dr. M. Krishnaswami Aiyar has been issued:—

"We have carefully read the report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in which the reform proposals are embodied. We recognise the care and thoroughness with which it has been prepared and we feel that an honest attempt has been made to deal with the present political situation in India, while there can be no doubt of the sympathy of the authors with the political aspirations of the Indians and of their desire to contribute to the advancement of the country as a whole. It is clear that the report is influenced by scepticism as to the fitness and capacity of people of India, and that their anxiety not to impair the effectiveness of the Executive Government has in some respects tended to strengthen the position of the heads of the provincial and the central governments even beyond the present limits. Though the Congress-League Scheme has been rather lightly discarded, the measures of reform proposed in the report mark a definite stage in the progress towards the goal announced by the Secretary of State on the 20th of August last, and we therefore consider that the path of wisdom lies not in the rejection of the scheme but in the securing of considerable modifications in it. Retaining the scheme as a basis of discussion we would suggest *inter alia*:—

(1) The procedure of certification by the Governor-General being restricted to cases where the interests of peace and order may require it; (2) the control over customs and tariff being fully vested in the central legislature; (3) the budget being voted upon by the legislature excepting what may be required for the army and navy, and the vested interests of existing services and (4) a larger Indian element in the Executive Council of the Government of India.

As regards the Provincial Governments "the transferred" subjects should comprise all except law, justice and police and transfer of the latter from the head of "reserved" subjects should be made as a matter of course after a fixed period unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Royal Commissions to be appointed under the scheme suggested by the report that such transfer is undesirable in the public interest. The amount that may as of right be insisted upon for allotment to "reserved" deparment should be on the basis of the pre-war expenditure on those departments, and any further amount that may be required should be voted upon and raised by means of bills passed by the Legislative Councils.

The appointment of provincial contributions to the Imperial expenditure proceeds on wrong principles and in the case of Madras perpetuates manifest injustice. There is no adequate justification for the proposal to appoint members without portfolios from among high officials for purposes of consultation and advice. We are convinced that it is bound to more than neutralise any advantages to be expected from the presence of the Indian element in the Executive Councils of Provincial Governments. The proportion of representatives of Mussulman community as fixed in the Congress League Scheme should be adhered to. The above suggestions indicate the directions in which the proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy require modification as they will, if adopted, comprise some of the leading features of the Congress League Scheme.

TOWARDS UNQUALIFIED AUTOCRACY.

DISCUSSION ON REFORMS REPORT.

(From our Corrspondent.)
AMRAOTI, July 26.

The debate continued on the 22nd and 23rd. Thousands attended and attentively followed every argument.

Mr. Hariare, Secretary of the Home Rule League, Amraoti District Branch, said the report is full of high-sounding phrases and liberal principles. Words alone, however, will satisfy India no longer.

Mr. Purtambekar, Bar.-at-Law, Joint Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, said that this was merely a report, not the finally drafted bill. Substantial modifications are still possible, since the announcement of 20th August did not contain the principle of self-determination on the presumption that Indians have no concern for peace, order and good government, which the bureaucracy has. No check is provided for such acts as internments, confiscations under the Press Act etc. What is said to be given is only a shadow, it is not even the first step as some say it is.

Mr. Shevde remarked that power to start industrial concerns, regulate tariff, make grants and subsidies, is not given to people. Though crocodile tears are shed over India's poverty, fields for foreign exploitation are left intact.

Mr. Deshmukh, Bar.-at-Law, President of the First All-India Mahratta Conference and Joint General Secretary of the Mahratta Educational Conference, said the relaxation of control of the State Secretary and Parliament without making it any way responsible to the people here will make the Indian Government with unrestrained and undefined powers for the maintenance of "Peace, order and good government," the most unqualified constitutional autocracy in the world. The popular assembly though sufficiently representative will never grow in power nor influence under the shadow of the omnipotent State Council. Deadlocks have been made much of, presuming the elected members will always feel happy in obstructing government as if it is to the best interest of the Indian elected members that there should be anarchy in India. We are loyal, said the speaker, but for goodness sake, let not the old story repeat itself in disappointment and force young men to discredit, all constitutional methods.

Babasaheb Khaparde, Hon. Joint Secretary, Indian Home Rule League, President, Provincial Branch, Berar, and Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, said there could be no comparison between the Congress and Montagu schemes, there being no similarity. One was constructed for acquiring power, the other for withholding it. All that is alleged against the Congress Scheme, can be alleged against the Montagu Scheme. Good faith is presumed for the bureaucracy, while bad faith is for Indians. The Montagu Scheme is like a horse with a golden saddle, but a broken backbone.

LANDHOLDERS AND REFORM SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

At a meeting of the Committee of the British Indian Association held last evening to consider the Reform proposals, the Maharaja Tagore presiding, a resolution was adopted cordially and gratefully welcoming the Reform proposals generally as constituting a satisfactory first advance on the road that will ultimately lead to the goal of complete responsible government. It also gratefully noted the recognition of the necessity of having special electorates of landholders, both for the provincial councils and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Committee are of opinion that the share of special representation to be allotted to the landholders in the proposed provincial council should be based on the proportion of revenue contributed by the landholders. A deputation of the Bengal landholders will wait on the Viceroy to urge the claims of the landholders to the adequate representation on all the three councils. A Special Committee was appointed to consider the details of the Reform Scheme with a view to the submission of a further representation to Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS INADEQUATE.

VIEW OF ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following resolutions were passed at the Council of the All-India Hindu Sabha held at Hardwar on the 21st July at which the Hon. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Vakil, Chief Court of Multan, was voted to the chair:—

(1) That the Council of the All-Hndia Hindu Sabha heartily welcomes the report on Indian constitutional reform drawn up by the present Secretary of State for India in conjunction with the Viceroy and Governor to the people and representing the interests of State document authoritatively and clearly setting forth the goal of the new policy to be henceforth pursued by the British Government in relation to India namely "The creation of a sisterhood of self-governing States with a central Government responsible to the people and representing interests of India on equal terms with self-governing units of the British Empire"; and places on record its respectful appreciation of and deep thankfulness for the great care, ability and sympathetic spirit displayed by its authors in handling the complicated problems dealt with in the report. The Council further gratefully acknowledges the genuine desire and an honest attempt on the part of its illustrious authors to appreciate the Indian standpoint and to make a beginning in the inauguration of what they are pleased to term a "new epoch" in the "chequered history of India", but it feels bound to record that the recommendations taken as a whole are not quite adequate to meet the present situation in India and to satisfy popular demand, and require modifications and expansions before they can be accepted even as being a substantial first step forward for the present and ensuring a well ordered and sure place in the future to reach the goal referred to above.

(2) That a committee consisting of the following office bearers and members of the Sabha with power to add to their number and to appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees to carry on their work be appointed to draw up modifications and suggestions for submission to the Government, and the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Babu Jyotish Swarupa and Pandit Dev Rattan Sharma be asked to act as its secretaries:—(1) From Bengal, the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Kassimbazar and the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, (2) From Assam, the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda, (3) From Bihar and Orissa, the Hon. Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Hon. Mr. Suchhida Nand Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Dwarka Nath, (4) From the Central Provinces, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishnu Dutt Shukla, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, (5) From United Probiaces of Agra and Oudh, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Babu Bhagwan Das, Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala and Rai Bahadur Lala Salig Ram Thapar, (6) From the Delhi Province, Rao Bahadur Lala Kanahya Lal and Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, (7) From Rajputana, Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad Tirpathi, (8) From the Punjab, Raja Narendra Nath, the Hon Rai Ram Saran Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Hari Chand and the Hon. Nakshi Sohan Lal, (9) From the N. W. Frontier Province, Rai. Bahadur Lala Harji Mal Khanna and Mr. Jhinda Ram Vakil, (10) From Sindh, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and Seth Lokumal Chelaram, (11) From Bombay, Jugudguru Sri Shankaracharya of Kurvirpeth Kolhapur, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Chiman Lal Setalvad, (12) From Madras, Diwan V. P. Madhav Rao, C.I.E., the Hon. K. V. Ranga Swami Iyengar and the Hon. Rai Bahadur B. N. Sarma.

The Committee will hold its sittings at Delhi in August and at Simla in September.

Four more Indian Civil servants in Burma have been given up for military service by the Government of Burma, namely, Messrs. Williamson, Saunders, Gillies and Bennison.

EMOLUMENTS FOR INDIAN ARMY.

NEW SCALE SANCTIONED.

"FOR PERIOD OF WAR ONLY."

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 26.

The following Press communiqué is issued:—

At the Delhi War Conference held at the end of April, the Government of India was asked to give early consideration to the question of a substantial increase in the pay of the Indian Army. This matter was taken up at once by the Central Recruiting Board and the military authorities, and on the 27th May detailed proposals were submitted to the Secretary of State. These proposals reached London at a time when the energies of the War Cabinet were concentrated on countering the situation, created by the German offensive in the West. There was therefore necessarily some delay in dealing with this question. Final sanction was, however, accorded to the proposals on the 24th July.

The complete scheme is now published. From this it will be seen that the increase of emoluments which is for the period of the war only, and takes the form of an additional gratuity and war bonus is substantial. It gives the combatant ranks over and above the bonus of Rs. 50, now paid on enrolment, an additional gratuity of Rs. 15. When they have completed their training as recruits, they will also receive a war bonus varying from Rs. 24 to Rs. 60 according to rank. For every six months of completed service the rank and file of quasi-combatants will receive a bonus of Rs. 12. For every completed six months, the officers of these Corps will be placed on the same improved basis as officers of the Combatant Corps.

The detailed scale of allowances is also set out below:—

DETAILS.

Fighting men (a) recruiting.—On completing recruit's training or on proceeding overseas, whichever happens first, will be granted an initial gratuity of Rs. 15 in addition to the present bonus of Rs. 10 on enrolment, and Rs. 40 when passed by the Medical Officer; (b) a war bonus for every six months of completed service at the following rates, payable on completion of each six months' service.

Rasaldars, Subadars and those of higher ranks, Rs. 60.

Ressaidars and Jamadars, Rs. 30.

Non-commissioned Officers, Sowars and Sepoys, Rs. 24.

Service for such bonus will count from the 1st June, 1918, in the case of all ranks except those Sowars and sepoys who at that date were undergoing training. In the case of these men the first period of six months for the war bonus will count from the date they complete their training, on completion of which they will receive the initial gratuity of Rs. 15.

Other combatants and men of quasi-combatant status, i.e., muleteers and army bearer corps.—These will receive a bonus of Rs. 12 for every completed six months of service. Service for this bonus will count from the 1st June, 1918. The Indian officers of these classes will be granted a war bonus according to rank on the same scale as sanctioned for fighting classes. The rate of the war bonus admissible will be determined by the rank held on the date, the payment of the bonus becomes due.

INDIANS AND ARMY COMMISSIONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON July 22.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons, Commander Wedgwood asked whether Indian students in England would be able to get temporary commissions under the third heading of the New Regulations, or would they be debarred unless they went to Sandhurst?

Mr. Montagu replied that under the third heading they would be nominated in India. No commissions would be given without adequate training, and it was intended to provide adequate training under the third heading in India.

Replying to Mr. Williams, Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering the proposals of the Government of India for increasing the rates of pay of British service officers in India.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated the War Office and the India Office were further considering the question of the grant of an Indian Frontier Medal to troops who had participated in the operations on the North-West Frontier since the war.

BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Mesopotamian political administration was making very satisfactory progress in redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turks. Thirteen Government primary schools and four Municipal state-aided schools had been opened and extension classes in agriculture had been started. Local demand for education was very insistent and was being met as rapidly as the supply of teachers permitted. Large tracts of land hitherto untilled had been ploughed up. Mechanical tractors and artillery horses were being utilised for this. The opening up of the country by road and rail, improved water transport and the establishment of security on highways, had resulted in an increase in trade and reduction in prices. A contrast between the improved conditions in Mesopotamia and those in the neighbouring country occupied by the Turks, had impressed the population whose relations with our troops were excellent. The opinion was frequently expressed that the British meant well by the Arab race.

WINDING UP GERMAN BANKS

BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons to-day the Trading with the Enemy Bill which finally winds up German banks in London and prevents their reopening for a period of five years after the war, passed its third reading.

"TRADING WITH ENEMY BILL."

GERMAN BANKS NOT TO REOPEN FOR 5 YEARS AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 27.

The Trading with the Enemy Bill prevents the German Banks from re-opening for five years after the war and thereafter until Parliament shall otherwise determine.

CROWN PRINCE ONCE MORE BEATEN.

GENERAL RETREAT OF GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 27.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, 23rd July:—The Germans have been adroitly taken in the flank and are evacuating the masses of troops who had been concentrated north of the Marne for their next move towards Paris. They are destroying stores piled up for that advance. All German sacrifices have been in vain. The Crown Prince is once more beaten. Misleading telegrams are being published in Berlin to cover him. The enemy will attack again, but the blow dealt him now is a blow of decision. He may score local successes but he has returned from Paris instead of advancing and so late in the campaigning season that the factor is all-important.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

AERIAL SUCCESSES DESPITE BAD WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, 10-40 p.m., July 26.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 27.

A British communiqué says:—

We repulsed attacks in the Aveluy wood and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin. We took a few prisoners in the enemy's unsuccessful attack on Meteren.

Our aeroplanes yesterday attacked three large ammunition dumps, also docks at Bruges, and numerous villages and billets. A strong west wind greatly favoured the enemy in the air fighting, but 25 hostile machines were brought down, six others were driven down out of control and a balloon shot down in flames. Fifteen British machines are missing.

Our night fliers attacked the railways at Courtrai and Seclin and dropped 300 bombs on the rest billets. All returned. An anti-aircraft gun shot down an enemy night flier behind our lines

NIGHT-FLIERS' SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

FACTORY AND BALLOON STATION ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 27.

The Air Ministry states that the night-fliers last night, successfully attacked the station and the factory at Pfrozheim, and a factory and the balloon station at Offenburg. Two fires broke out at Offenburg. We bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes, hitting hangars, and machine-gunned trains and antiaircraft batteries. All returned.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON CATTARO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 27.

A telegram from Brindisi says: Few realise the meaning of the bald reports of the British air raids on Cattaro. They necessitate a trip across 145 miles of sea by land machines, not escorted by ships. A long detour round the enemy coast of Albanit and 100 miles return across the sea, altogether 330 miles. The air defences of Cattaro are very formidable. This flight is an important defensive measure against enemy submarines, and one of the most risky, undertaken by the Air Force anywhere. Fourteen British aeroplanes have also co-operated with the Italians in Albania.

DURAZZO RAIDED.

A TON OF BOMBS ON STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 27.

ROME.—The Naval Chief of the Staff announces that the Italian aeroplanes twice visited Durazzo on July 22 and dropped over a ton of bombs on steamers and depots damaging a steamer and causing fires.

BACK IN PARLIAMENT.

RETURN OF IRISH NATIONALISTS.

MR. DILLON'S INTERESTING MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 27.

Nationalists were present in the House of Commons to-day after many weeks' abstention. Mr. Dillon gave notice of a motion condemning the Government's Irish policy as alienating and exasperating the Irish people and declaring that the only true solution of the problem was "To put into operation without delay the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance at Washington's grave."

"VERY IMPORTANT."

GOVERNMENT ISSUES WHIP ABOUT MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. noon July 28.

The Government has issued a three-line whip marked "very important" for debate on 29th on Mr. Dillon's motion.

VILLEMONTOIRE CARRIED.

OULCHY-LE-CHATEAU TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 27.

A French communiqué says:—Last night we carried Villemontoire after a desperate struggle capturing 200 prisoners and twenty machine-guns. Further south, Oulchy-le-Chateau fell into our hands. We advanced east of the town and captured four guns. We took several hundred prisoners south of the Ourcq yesterday.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT MONTDIDIER.

BRITISH TANKS' CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring this afternoon says:—

The British tanks contributed largely to the French success at Montdidier on the 23rd July. The German withdrawal from the wooded Hill west of Morisel was probably only the first fruits. The French planned to drive a horse shoe wedge in the German line, west of Avre on a two mile front, gaining the high ground overlooking him north and south. About three dozen tanks participated. The Germans were taken at a complete disadvantage and the front was carried with little loss. The prisoners surrendered in shoals, the tanks rendered signal service dealing with the machinegun posts and crushing the guns teams if they did not surrender. They suffered lightly.

The French position in the vitally important sector is immensely improved.

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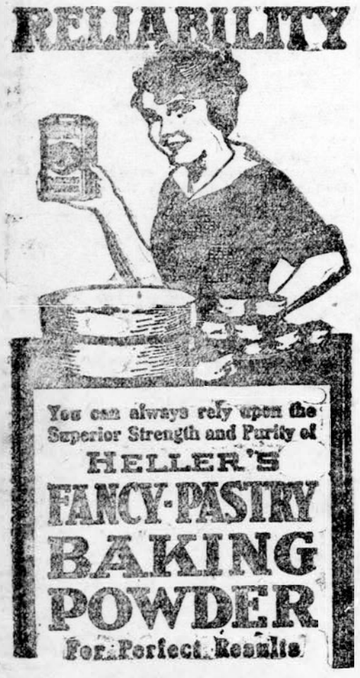

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"NAKED PRUSSIANISM."

SITUATION IN PUNJAB.

FEELING IN SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 27.

The Special Punjab Provincial Conference met to-day (Saturday) at Amritsar in Bande Mataram Hall. There was a large audience present, the delegate numbering about two hundred and fifty. Mr. Duichand, Bar-at-Law of Lahore, who presided, in the course of his presidential address said:—The main Reform asked for in regard to the Parliament and the India Office has not been granted. The abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State has not been recommended, on the contrary, emphasis was laid on the fact that the Secretary of State should continue to receive advice from those whose knowledge of India is greater than that of himself. What they noticed was that as a matter of fact, very little of responsibility has been entrusted to representative bodies in India, while under the plea of developing responsible institutions in India, much larger powers had been given to bureaucracy. India must protest against this. One could accept the position. He said that in the first step the Government of India should not be completely upset and overhauled, but to argue that the Government of India should remain absolutely irresponsible, subject only to the Parliament and the Secretary of State was really preposterous.

The presence of two Indians in the Imperial Executive Council in which the overwhelming majority consisted of Non-Indians, could not be any great improvement on the present position.

DYARCHY UNWORKABLE.

Coming to the provincial executive, he spoken about the machinery of Ministers and the division of Governmental powers into "reserved" and "transferred" subject. I have given the most anxious thought to this part of the scheme and I unhesitatingly ask you for its total rejection. This dyarchical scheme, that owes its parentage to the ingenuity of that constitution-manger Mr. Curtis, is indeed quite unworkable. The Government is a living organism and any distribution of its powers into water tight compartments, worked by different agencies, is an impossibility. When speaking of the Government of India I considered that we should wait before full responsibility is introduced into its constitution, but I fail to see why in the area of provincial administration, the "stage by stage" theory should be insisted on, and responsible Government with all its incidents should not become an accomplished fact. I trust, gentlemen, that here, more than in the Government of India, you will emphasize that Indian members of executive shall be just those whom their people want and not those whom the bureaucracy instals. Any mummy representation must be resisted with all our strength and vigour, as it has already in part accomplished sufficient of mischief.

NAKED PRUSSIANISM.

In conclusion Mr. Dunichand said that under the pretence of safe-guarding "public safety," the vital liberties of the people were being attacked freely, with the violence of a huricane, and it is forgotten that spiritual India which has thrown itself into this war with all vigour, enthusiasm and sacrificing devotion will enterpret these attacks on the individual liberty in terms of naked Prussianism. "I would appeal to Lord Chelmsford to follow Tolstoery and immediately check those of of his subordinate proconsuls who are abusing the Defence of India Act under the guise of law and order. Repression, as a standardised medicine for crushing thought and freedom, had been tried many times in history and has item always left the malady where it was, unless it made worse. The recent outburst therefore of coercion on the part of some provincial rulers, notable, the Governor (sic) of my province, deserves to be put down with a strong hand. The locking up of the Home Rule politician by *letters de cachet*, the application of an Emergency War measure like the Defence of India Act, to constitutional workers like Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Motiram, their subsequent prosecution with directions from the District Magistrates' to give severe sentences and finally the placing of censoring restrictions on peaceful editors like my esteemed friend Malik Barkat Ali, the late editor of the "Observor," banning newspapers like "New India" or exterminating journals under the threat of prosecution like the "Punjab."

These proceedings have an Unenglish, in fact a Prussian hue, about them I trust, gentlemen, that you will enter a most emphatic protest against unchecked autocracy of this kind, and will make it clear to Lord Chelmsford that our cup of disappointment discontent and misery, in the Punjab any rate, is full to overflowing; and as if this was not all, there comes on top of it the report of the Rowlatt Committee recommending a wholesale subversion of those principles of English liberty and rights of the subject, which have made England's name great in the world

MR. WAZIR HASSAN ON MOSLEM LOYALTY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 27.

The Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan speaking at a great recruiting meeting said the Moslems were loyal to the British Government. There had never been any question of this being a religious war. It was the duty of all to make every effort to win the war at the front. The Raja of Mahmudabad said the land-owners would look after the tenants who suffered in the war. Subscriptions to the war loan totalling thirty-seven lakhs were announced.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS.

SUB-COMMITTEES FORMED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress was held on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. It was resolved at the meeting that a pandal to accommodate ten thousand people be erected for the purpose of the Congress and the following sub-committees were appointed:—(1) The Pandal sub-committee, (2) Finance sub-committee, (3) General Office, propaganda and correspondence sub-committee, (4) Accommodation sub-committee, (5) a sub-committee for drafting resolutions, (6) Ladies' sub-committee, (7) The Press and Reporting sub-committee, (8) Procession sub-committee, (9) Medical sub-committee and (10) Volunteer sub-committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed General Secretaries of the sub-committees:—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. N. K. Trivedi and Dr. D. D. Sathaye.

The sub-committees appointed will meet to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association.

It was announced at the meeting that 476 gentlemen had already joined the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received from the Secretary of State the following telegram:—

The Imperial War Conference during the past week has dealt with the question of settlement of ex-service men reaffirming the principle laid down at the last Conference in favour of arrangements by which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag. It expressed the opinion that the representatives of the Dominions in the United Kingdom should keep in the closest touch with the new body established by his Majesty's Government to supervise emigration from the United Kingdom and that the appointment of consultative committee not exceeding ten members on which representatives of the Dominions should sit to advise. Any such body would afford the best means of co-operation. The Conference on the motion of Sir Joseph Ward, who brought forward the question at the last Conference also passed a resolution on the subject of cable communication, emphasising the need in the highest interests of the Empire for telegraphic rates being further materially reduced. A resolution was passed on the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau the establishment of which was determined at the last Conference dealing with the number of representatives on the governing body and the allocation of expenditure.

The Conference also discussed the question of giving preference to Government contracts to the Empire raw materials. Temptations to the Dominion troops in this country were also discussed and opinion indicated by the resolution of the last year's Conference as to the need for action was repeated.

The motion by Mr. Hughes in favour of the establishment of one Imperial Court of Appeal to the Supreme Tribunal for all appellants in all parts of the Empire was discussed.

MR. PUGH'S BARGAIN.

FEELING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The letter of Mr. L. P. E. Pugh proposing that no official Europeans may join Indian Nationalists in their demand for the election of members of the Council and ministers by the representatives of the people, provided (1) Indians helped Europeans in securing a separate electorate, formed the subject of comment, both in the press and clubs. The "Englishman" and the "Empire" opposed Mr. Pugh's proposal while the Indian papers supported it.

Referring to the above a European writes to the press: "I must protest against the assumption that controversy over Reform is a battle between the I.C.S. and the people. With rare exceptions the members of the Indian Civil Service are as zealous for the welfare and advancement of the country as any Indian reformer, and nine times out of ten when there is a strife between the much abused bureaucracy and the self-constituted leaders of the people it arises from the former's efforts to protect the masses against the clique to which the latter belong. The idea that Europeans should welcome the overthrow of officialdom if only they are guaranteed seats enough in some crazy Soviet or dubious Duma, is most mischievous. What could a minority do to avert the disaster if the reins of the Government were flung to an inexpert who wants to be a partner in chaos?"

LADY SECURES HIGH APPOINTMENT IN GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 27.

Miss Hilda Swithinbank is appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, in the place of Mr. J. J. Anderson, I.C.S. This is the first high appointment in the Government office secured by a lady in Burma.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The High Court Bench of the Sind Judicial Commissioner's Court on Friday commenced hearing hearing the application of the liquidators of the Sind Bank asking for an examination into the conduct of the Directors and Managers, and an order to compel payment of over two lakhs of rupees, the loss suffered by the Bank on account of alleged gross mismanagement and breach of trust. The counsel for applicant addressed the Court after which the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

EVENTS ON ALL FRONTS

WAR NEWS BROUGHT HOME TO VILLAGERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 26.

The first number of the "Haq", a weekly journal printed in Lahore by the "Civil and Military Gazette," on behalf of the Punjab Publicity Committee, has now appeared and is both interesting and well suited to its purpose. It is to be published largely in Urdu, in homely style, to reach the Punjabi villager its object being to convey some idea of what is really happening at the various fronts. Its function will also be to keep the people of the Punjab informed of what their brave sons are doing on the battlefields of France, Palestine, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and of how their folk at home are aiding to carry on the war.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

The first issue contains a striking account by Mr. Shams-ud-din of Lahore, of his own experience in German East Africa, where respectable Hindu, Mahomedan and Goanese clerks, were flogged by their German masters with hippopotamus hide whips that cut into the flesh, for trifling mistakes in office work, where also a well-known lawyer was threatened and turned out for venturing to appear in a German court to defend an Indian accused and where an Indian merchant, who entertained the German deputy governor, was arbitrarily made to pay nine hundred rupees, as extra income-tax, on the ground that he could not have given such an entertainment if he had not been rich.

"IMPOSSIBILITY OF GERMANS INVADING INDIA."

Another interesting article is by Haji Muhammad Sharif, who explains from his own knowledge of Central Asia, how impossible it would be for the Germans or the Turks to invade India, via Afghanistan, for a long time to come, owing to the distance to be traversed and the warlike nature of the peoples they would have first to overcome.

Simple particulars of the military situation are also given, besides an interesting note on useful agricultural suggestions brought back by Punjabi sepoys from Egypt and France.

RECHABITE SOCIETY CASE.

ACCUSED GIVEN FIVE YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Mr. Simpson, Sessions Judge of Allahabad delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Charles E. Dye formerly Managing Director of Rechabite Society was charged with embezzlement of various sums of money, being contributions of the members. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and said as regards the sentence it was impossible to pass a light sentence. The embezzlement was committed by the man in a position of trust. He was in fact completely trusted by the Board of Directors. He abused this trust in order to put into his own pocket a vast number of small sums belonging to the poor people, private soldiers in the army and others, and he spent this money on his own luxury. "He appears to have been hoodwinking the Board of Directors. The fact they were incompetent to sit on any Board of Directors in no way palliates his conduct." The judge sentenced Dye to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of two thousand rupees, remarking it was understood that his provident fund was forfeited and not more than this sum could be realised.

INFLUENZA FEVER AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 27.

Colonel Philson in a letter to the "Daily Gazette," Karachi, described the history of influenza epidemic so far as it affected the returned soldiers. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers landed and were distributed among three war hospitals. In only one of these did influenza subsequently appear. On the third day after landing five or six mild cases of fever appeared and on the fourth day ten or twelve more and on the fifth day fifty cases. The epidemic lasted seven days and then ceased suddenly. About one in ten in the hospitals were attacked. The cases were proved microscopically and bacteriologically not to be malaria, dengue, sandfly or any other three or nine days' fever, but were of influenza type.

LUDENDORFF CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

HINDENBURG'S POSITION MATTER OF SPECULATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London, July 22:—Ludendorff is officially described as the Chief of the General Staff. This title has hitherto been held by Hindenburg whose present position is a subject of speculation. The military correspondent of the Central News Agency says that the retreat across the Marne finally became so precipitate that the enemy failed to destroy his bridges and the French crossed by them.

PENINSULAR DEFERRED SHARES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 22.

Recd 11-50 a.m., July 27.

Peninsular Deferreds are now standing at 400. Persistent demand is accompanied by scarcity of available securities. The appreciation is attributed to shares being much undervalued.

How Fortunes Are Made?

That's a question that is asked in every clime by every man. The practical man replies by his own example—By the working out of new Ideas:

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ITS Replies & Processes page will answer all your Technological and Industrial questions, fully and completely.

ITS Buyers & Sellers page will give you immense information regarding market.

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Our July Century Number

will be representative of its ninety-nine previous numbers. We are preparing to distribute 3,000 extra copies of that issue among intending subscribers.

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The Closing Day—9th Sept. 1918.

The Drawing Day—23rd Sept. 1918.

For particulars apply to the Secretaries, Cambay State War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

AMBALAL JOSHI,
B. N. SHAH,
Hon. Secretaries.

Cambay, 18th June, 1918. 959

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to intimate our kind constituents in general that, owing to the reconstruction of the building we have temporarily removed our office to the address mentioned below, which is located in the next street, behind our Hornby Road Office.

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23rd July 1918.

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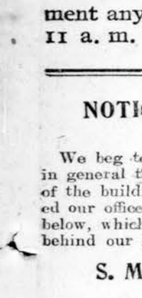

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U. P. AND THE WAR.

SIR H. BUTLER AND FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, July 26.

Sir Harcourt Butler addressed a largely attended public meeting at the Government house this evening. He said that the past recruiting figures had been disappointing but the last returns were more encouraging. "Unao and Lucknow," said his Honour "are doing better and I am pleased to see that Sitapur, my own particular district, has come on well and has worked up to its original, though not its revised demands. This is in a large measure the result of efforts of my oldest friend in Oudh, the Raja of Mahmudabad."

Referring to the war loan the Lieutenant-Governor appealed to everyone to make strenuous efforts to advance largely on their previous achievements. His Honour quoted the example of the Maharaja of Balrampur, who had invested 20 lakhs. He continued that the object of his tour, apart from stimulating the war work, was to assist in creating an atmosphere of hope and friendly co-operation. His Moslem friends by no fault of their own or of British Government had been placed in a position of trial, but they had stood staunchly by the Empire as had, with rare exceptions, the people of this Province. All this had created more complete realisation of the difficulties of administration and the advantages of British rule. With the reforms in sight, his Honour thought it should be possible to build up a new and abiding spirit of co-operation. Real co-operation, he said, must rest on faith in the Empire, and he urged that they must build on local and provincial patriotism, a real rising feeling for an Empire, which rested on and stood for material and moral security. He thought there would be more faith if there was more general application of meaning of sea power and of American intervention in the war. The outlook had never been so bad as in the Napoleonic war, because the whole civilised world was on our side today. Tremendous effects of sea-power and wealth had been seen in the mopping up of the enemy's colonies and in the sweeping of his commerce off the seas, the destruction of his submarines and in the transportation of vast American armies to France.

STRUGGLING FOR HALF-A-MILLION.

India was struggling to raise a half-million men for army. America in a few months had trained and transhipped millions. In this, there was a matter for faith in the Empire and all that it and the Allies stood for. It was only through this faith that India could achieve a sense of unity. It was necessary to work together to build up a common platform and a common outlook in the sense of a broad Imperial community of interests. The times were favourable, his Honour thought, for marked advance in social relation between Europeans and Indians. Lucknow in that respect had been decidedly fortunate. It might be called a social capital of the Province, as Cawnpore was the industrial, and Allahabad the intellectual, and he hoped that from Lucknow and from other cities larger ideas of social unity might overspread the province. Action was needed for this end and the more they were all thrown together in common work, the better would be the results. In his pamphlet on "Oudh: The policy of sympathy," written 12 years ago, he had believed in the combination and integration of Europeans and Indians. That was still his faith and the years had not dimmed his enthusiasm nor undermined his hope.

Speeches were made by Maharaja of Balrampur, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Hon. Syed Wazir Hasan and others urging fullest assistance to Government in the matter of recruiting and the war loan. The meeting was then thrown open to subscription to the war loan the Raja of Mahmudabad starting the list with 2½ lakhs. Investments reached a large figure.

APPOINTMENTS OF MUKHTIARKARS IN SIND.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT FOR MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 26.

A Press Note says:—It has been brought to the notice of Government that whereas the population in the Province of Sind consists to the extent of 75 per cent. of Mahomedans and 25 per cent. of Hindus, the number of Mahomedan officers serving as Mukhtiarkars or Resident Magistrates is only 18 per cent. against 80 per cent. of Hindus. This disproportion is due chiefly to the reluctance of the Mahomedans in the past to acquire a knowledge of English. It has been the subject of continued complaint on the part of the Mahomedan population for many years and is undoubtedly a grievance prejudicial to the public interest. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has therefore decided to allot certain direct appointments as probationary Mukhtiarkars to the members of the Mahomedan community selected on consideration of their scholastic attainments and character. The number of such direct appointments is limited to one half of the number of vacancies that have occurred in the past year and will, in no case, exceed the number of 4 per annum.

I. E. FORCE, CASUALTIES.

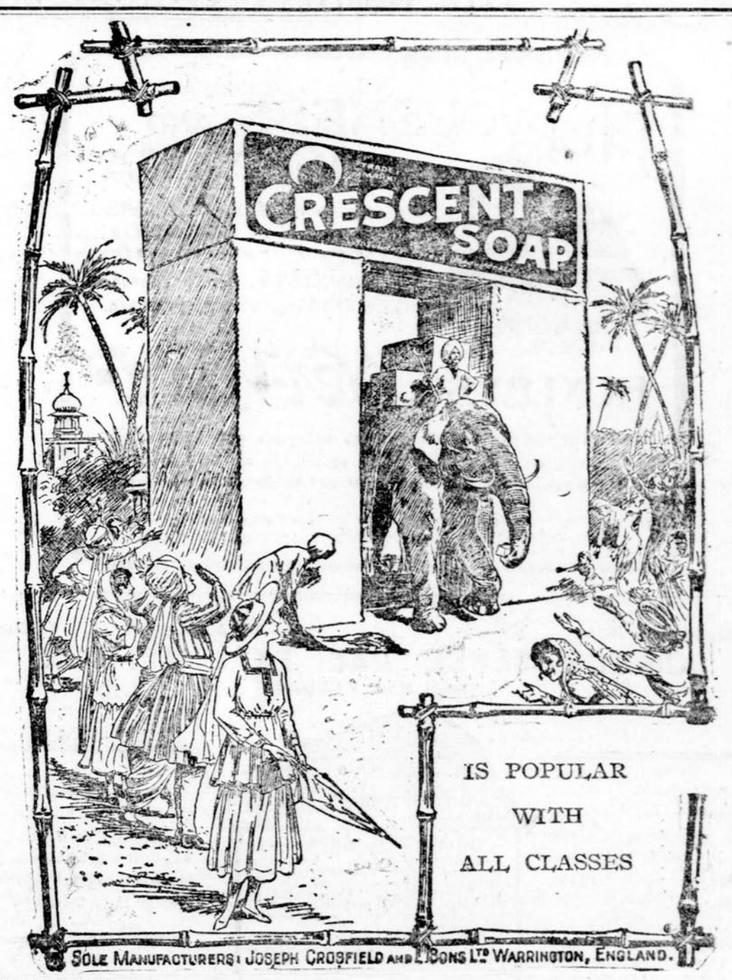
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 27.

The names of the following British officers appear in the casualty list No. 700 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS:
Royal Engineers:—Lieut. G. D. Gwynne-Grifith.

DIED OF DISEASE.
Army Service Corps.—2nd-Lieut. W. Taylor.

WOUNDED.
Special List.—Lieut. J. W. Winter.



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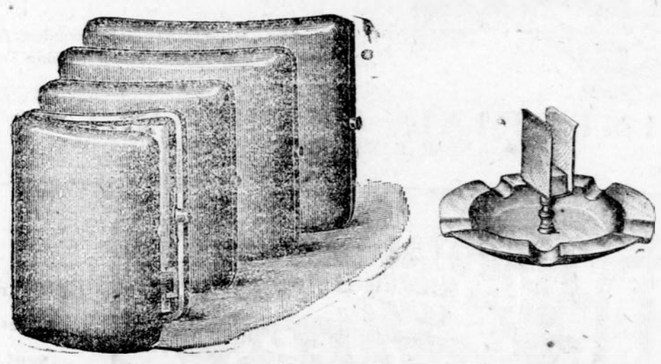

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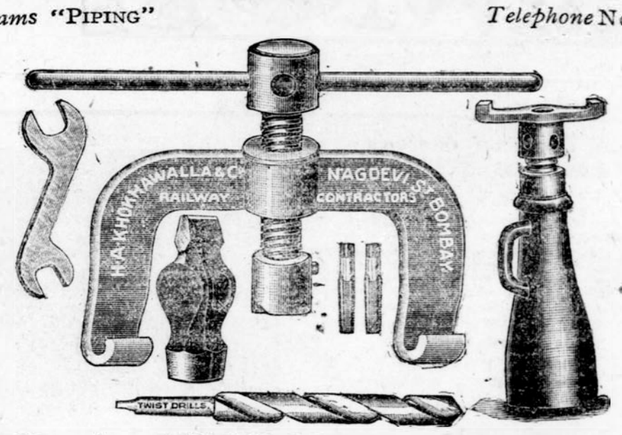

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Two dangers stare you in the face at present. The one is the invasion of the German hordes. No one can imagine a German victory without a feeling of horror. To confront it, both man and money are necessary. If you cannot yourself fight for your country, help those who fight for you with the last rupee you have. You cannot do it better than by putting all your available money in the WAR LOAN—the safest and the most profitable investment. Ask your broker. The other danger proceeds from MALARIA and FEVERS, that begin to play a havoc in India no sooner the rains set in, and more when they are over. You needs must save the MAN-POWER of the country both for the purposes of the war and for the industrial development of your country. Remember the warning the Hon. Mr. Hogg, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, gave you before. He said, "both the quantity and quality of labour is being seriously affected by Plague and Malaria". All you have to do is to keep at home and in the workshop a good supply of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the safest and the only undeniable cure for Malaria and all other fevers. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" is the verdict of the Hon. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., in the High Court of Bombay.

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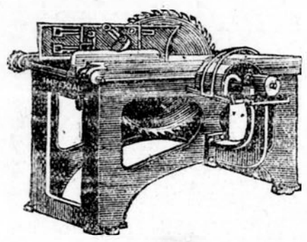

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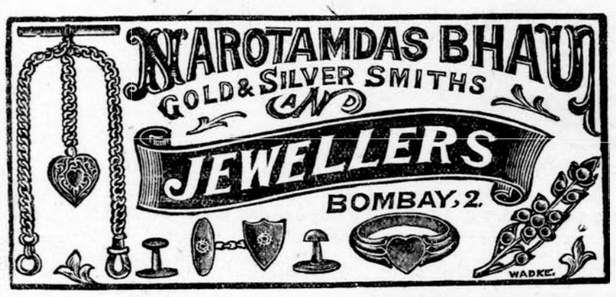

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